

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XV NO. 159—

BOMBAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 3 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,600
12 "	NARKUNDA		16,302
19 "	RANCHI		16,550
26 "	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK		10,902
10 "	RANPUR	MOOLTAN*	20,347
17 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 "	RANPUR	MANTUA*	10,948
31 "	RAZMAK		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALJOA*	20,837
14 "	RANPUR		16,601
21 "	RAWALPINDI	MOREA*	10,933
28 "	RANCHI		16,550
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	16,088
11 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
25 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 "	RAZMAK		11,518
17 "	RAZMAK		10,902
24 "	CHINA		7,952
31 "	RANPUR		16,601
7 April	MOOLTAN*		20,847
14 "	RANCHI		16,550
21 "	RAZMAK		10,902
28 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 May	MALJOA		20,837
12 "	RAJPUTANA	MOREA*	16,568
19 "	RAZMAK		10,986
26 "	RAZMAK		11,518
31 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	16,088

*To Marseilles only.
*Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only.
† Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:

	A	B	C
1st Saloon to London	£ 80	£ 70	£ 60
" " " " " "	£ 72	£ 62	£ 56
2nd Saloon to London	£ 54	£ 52	
" " " " " "	£ 50	£ 48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA	7,888
10th "	DUMANA	8,427
18th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,888
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
8th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Nov.	MALJOA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TURICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
4th Nov.	VASNA	Bombay via Karachi.
5th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Port Blair & Cutch Mandvi.
7th "	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
9th "	BARJORA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th "	KHANFALLA	East & South Africa.
30th "	KELLORA	Mombasa.

*Extra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Bureh. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Yokohama Maru	5303	17 Oct.	4 Nov.
Tamba Maru	5815	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru	5059	17 "	29 "
Seiyo Maru	6550	20 "	2 Dec.
Penang Maru	6214	1 Dec.	13 "

NIPPON Yusen Kaisha
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23735. Tel: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
 2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
 3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
 4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
- For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO
JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure.
Shunko Maru	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th "
Honolulu Maru	24th "	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to:
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"
Box No. 355,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price Rs. 12-0 Net.
or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed. MOFUSSEL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition.	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	
6 Months	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8	
3 Months	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4	
1 Month	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4	

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber
Address
Register No.
Date of paper
Time of delivery

Bombay Widows Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investment and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 80 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
430-477, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.			
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY			
Valuation	Year.	Surplus	disclosed.
First	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age. Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY AND UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP IN CASH Rs. 1,500 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH. Rs. 3,000
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER. Give us an opportunity to tell you how it is.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, OLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely THE LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as, per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey street, CALCUTTA or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escoff Building, D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25.
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates.—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—CLERKS, GRADUATES, OVERSEERS, DRAFTSMAN, ENGINEERS, MATRICULATES, TYPISTS, STENOGRAPHERS, DOCTORS AND SIGNALLERS to consult with No. 2047 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—LOCAL AGENTS in Bombay for Hosiery and silk goods. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Security Rs. 100 essential. Purusan Regd., Ludhiana.

WANTED.—English or Vernacular knowing CANDIDATES both male and female to obtain M.D., M.B., L.M.P. Kaviraj, Hakim Hazik, etc., degrees and diplomas of the well-known and registered by the Govt. A. H. Medical College Aligarh, in a few months by correspondence. Special concession for private practitioners. For prospectus apply to:—THE SECRETARY, A. H. Medical College, Aligarh.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT STR EDITION JUST OUT.—RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10. Ask for our catalogue please S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.

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CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle,
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG.

Kokoni Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing-out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't dismay them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance they will give you years of service.

Price from Rs. 14-8 per dozen upwards.

Specs. Kokoni Towels Screens.—They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheetting or Dusuti. Size 60" x 9".

GET A GOOD PURDAH.
You can make or not the appearance of a room, with a single Purdah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kokoni Purdahs are hemmed ready for use.

Price for size 6' x 50" Dusuti Rs. 2-8 each.
Price for size 6' x 72" Dusuti Rs. 3-12 each.
Price for size 6' x 44" Bolton Sheetting Rs. 2-8 each.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle," can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

XMAS CARDS.—SPECIAL REDUCTION RATE from one anna to two paise. Money will be refunded for unapproved cards sent by selection. MOHANLAL DOSSABHAI, Rajkot.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRIES, 5, 5 1/2, 6 yards by 41 inches, without borders. Cream and Champagne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa," P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpass all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is tested by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquires and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21935

MEDICAL.

PRESERVE your Wife's Health by using CONTEX. The sovereign remedy for birth-control. The most reliable preventive against conception. Price per phial of 16 tablets Re. 1-8-0 V. P. extra. ANAND JIWAN PHARMACY, Agra.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMA. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND.



A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhoea and all other Dental Diseases.

Re. 1-5 Post FREE.

BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY

BOMBAY 8.

23117

MATRIMONIAL.

A HIGHLY educated Hindu youth well established in business wants to marry a well educated girl or a widow below twenty years of age. Apply Box No. 2046. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle."

R. 528.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in those columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Secretary, Municipal Schools Committee, Bombay, salary Rs. 500—50—500 p.m. plus Rs. 200 p.m. Motor Allowance. Intending candidates should apply to the Chairman, Schools Committee, at the undermentioned address, stating their age, nationality, religion, University and other qualifications, in the educational line, specially the Primary Branch. Candidates must have Administrative experience as well as experience in the Inspecting Line. Applications should be sent so as to reach the undersigned by the 1st December, 1927.

A. K. PAL
Chairman, Schools Committee.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1927.

N.B.—The question of changing the designation of the post to that of "Director of Education" and raising the salary to Rs. 800—50—1,000 plus Rs. 200 p.m. Motor Allowance is under the consideration of the Corporation and if the proposal is approved by them, the candidate selected will get the proposed benefit of the grade. It is understood that the employees in Municipal Service are not debarred from applying for the post.

29475

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that from the 1st November, 1927, Messrs. WILLIAM PRIESTLEY and BERNARD CHARLES READE cease to be partners in our firm.

GILL & CO.
R530

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 7th December, 1927, at 12 noon, about 142 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in public auction at Fraserpet. For further particulars apply to:—

THE CHIEF FOREST OFFICER,
Coorg,
Mercara P. O.
29462

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF 6", 8" AND 16" DIAMETER STEEL OR CAST IRON PIPES FOR WATER WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November, 1927, for the supply of steel or cast iron pipes for water works according to the Railway's Specification:—

(1) 5000 lineal feet of 6 in. dia. pipes.
(2) 16,350 lineal feet of 8 in. dia. pipes.
(3) 12,500 lineal feet of 16 in. dia. pipes.
2. Tender forms, Specifications and Conditions of Tender can be had from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per set.
3. The result of this tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway,
22nd October, 1927.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for verifying Stores at DeLisle Road, Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot Mahim Depot and Foras Road Depot in charge of the undersigned and the stores in charge of the Water Works Department lying on lines within and without the limits of Bombay, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 10th day of November, 1927.

A copy of the rules for verification and all other information connected therewith can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.

29474

THE 37TH EXHIBITION OF THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

will be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, in January, 1928. For prospectus apply to:—

N. M. PATVARDHAN,
Hony. Secretary,
Bombay Art Society,
Old Custom House, Bombay.

29460

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF INTEREST AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

UNDER instructions from the Commissioner of Police Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the interest and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA"
Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION.

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary "Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."

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MAWS
FLOORING TILES

Always available from
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Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND " 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS " 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:

Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest and interest allowed.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

OCTOBER: CONTENTS.

THE QUEST (A Poem).

By Sarojini Naidu.

THE NEW CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

By Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.L.A.

THE AUTUMN SESSION

By "A Student Of Politics."

WORLD EVENTS

By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.

THE INDIAN VILLAGE

By Mr. K. S. Venkataramani.

INDIAN STATESMEN

By Dr. Rushbrook Williams.

NEHEMIAH GOREE

MAXIM GORKI: HUMANIST

By Mr. S. M. Vajani.

RECENT ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

By Mr. S. K. Sen, B.Sc., F.E.S.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY

By Mr. C. F. Andrews.

THE DEODAR: (A Poem).

By Mr. V. V. Chatterman.

PILGRIMAGE TO A SUFI POET

By Prof. T. L. Vaswani.

MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH

By Mahatma Gandhi.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

BOOKS RECEIVED

TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE

UTTERANCES OF THE DAY

INDIAN STATES

INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION

AGRICULTURAL SECTION

MEDICAL

SCIENCE

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

Single Copy As. 8.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5.

A few copies of back numbers are also available. Any one who remits Rs. 5 (if by cheque Rs. 5-4-0) and enrols himself as regular subscriber for the year 1927 will get these numbers and thus have a complete set. No one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. Please note that copies will not be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,

Publishers, George Town, Madras.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR
Speedy Recovery

FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough,
Cold, Rheumatism, and any
and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS

AMUSEMENTS.



7 Reels.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE

(CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road.
Presents During This Week
A Marvellous Mystery Tale

The MYSTERY CLUB

A story in which crime was fun!
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
4 shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30

NEXT SATURDAY BEWARE OF WIDOWS

Starring Bewitching
LAURA LA PLANTE.

FOR LOVERS OF INDIAN MUSIC UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

On account of Public Pressure
LAST! LAST!!
TWO CONCERTS

By well-known Indian Musician
SANGIT RATNA

ABDUL KARIM KHAN,

AT BALI WALA GRAND THEATRE
TARDEO.

Saturday, 5th November, 1927 at 4 p.m.
Sunday 6th November, 1927 9 a.m.

PRICES: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
AND ANNAS 8. (exclusive of Tax.)
Special Coach, per Seat Rs. 10.
Seats may be booked at the Theatre.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virji Lal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

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BRANCH:—307, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
AGENT:—PERRY & Co., Grant Road, Bombay.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SMALL TRADING MARKET.

The New York futures market opened steady and improved 21 points on better Liverpool cables and short covering. At the advance there was some long liquidation which resulted into a decline of 5 points. Later on prices rallied on short covering and the market closed at a net gain of 11 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 15 points to 0.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton Market was closed. Light rain is reported in Georgia. Ending the Bureau report the market is fluctuating within a narrow range without any new feature.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 1st inst. January highest 20.47 (10-12 a.m.) low 20.22 (1-50 p.m.). Munds and Winslow: Expect higher market Reuter Ltd. Market dull and listless. Traders adopting a waiting attitude. From Texas: Think 80 per cent crop given up to 1st Nov. If weather favourable from on night have 4,250,000 Bales maximum—If weather unfavourable from on 4,000,000 Bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 1.
December	20.35 plus .15
January	20.42 plus .16
February	20.56 plus .12
March	20.68 plus .11
May	20.56 plus .11
Middling Spot	20.75 plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 1. The New Orleans market was closed.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 1. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

January	20.50
February	20.48
March	20.48
May	20.62

NEW YORK, COTTON CALL.

January	20.32
February	20.49
March	20.61

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Nov. 1.
Bales	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	109,900
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	24,000

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 1. Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 15.

DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Nov. 1.
Demand Bills	486.43

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 1-11-27	377,300	493,000
Yesterdays do	10,000	118,000
Ports to date do	213,000	272,000
Back at Ports 23-10-27	228,600	238,300
Interior Towns do	109,700	116,200
Liverpool 23-10-27	101,900	81,900
Whole Supply 23-10-27	332,800	508,900
Quantity in Sight do	375,600	662,000

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

	This week	Last season
Bought into Sight	764	5,756
Receipts at U.S. Ports	420	3,520

EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.

	This week	Last season
Great Britain	21	251
Continent	111	1,336
Japan, Canada &c	42	304
Total	177	1,891

WORLD SPINNERS TAKINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

	This week	Last season
Spinnings	420	3,520

DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.

	This week	Last season
Deliveries	38	729

AVAILABLE SUPPLY.

	This week	Last season
Stocks at American Ports	2,286	2,382

STOCKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND CONTINENT.

	This week	Last season
Stocks	1,097	1,162

TOTAL.

	This week	Last season
Total	5,893	5,007

DIFFERENCE ON WEEK.

	This week	Last season
Difference	5,024	4,677

Stock of Cotton in

LIVERPOOL.

CONFUSED AND UNCERTAIN.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 8 points on scattered buying. Later on prices ruled quiet on long liquidation and closed at a decline of 10 to 12 points. Middling Americans declined 4 points to 11.55d. per lb.

The Empire futures closed at a decline of 12 to 13 points. The Egyptian futures closed at a decline of 21 to 14 points. The Liverpool Market is due to open 5 points higher on Wednesday.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 1st inst. 8.55 a.m.—Light rains in Georgia. 10-10 a.m.—Scattered buying. Lack of selling power. Messrs. Breal and Co. have received the following cable dated 1st inst. (4-40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson: "Market confused and uncertain, no definite trend, likely to remain so until after next Bureau." Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends: "10.30 a.m.: 'We do not think decline will go much further. Spot trade news very favourable.'"

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 1.
November	10.97-14
December	10.96-10
January	10.93-12
February	10.88-12
March	10.88-12
April	10.84-12
May	10.85-12
June	10.79-11
July	10.76-11
August	10.63-11
September	10.51-10
October	10.40-10
November	10.35
Middling Spot	11.55-04

SALES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 1.
Bales	
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 1.
Scinde Good	8.60
Scinde Fully Good	8.80
Scinde Fine	9.00
Bengal Good	8.60
Bengal Fully Good	8.80
Bengal Fine	9.00
Oomra Good	9.15
Oomra Fully Good	9.40
Oomra Fine	9.65
Broch Good	9.65
Broch Fully Good	9.95
Broch Fine	10.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 1.
November	18.00-21
December	18.21-16
January	18.36-15
February	18.36-15
March	18.43-16
April	18.43-16
May	18.43-15
June	18.38-15
July	18.30-23
August	18.30-15
September	18.30-15
October	18.30-15
November	18.30-15
Sakeliana, F.G.F. Spot	18.70-20

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Liverpool, Nov. 1.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	120-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/2
National Bank	50
Eastern Bank	6-3/8
Trading Loan & p.c.	85-7/8
Conversion Loan	75-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	102-7/8
Rupce Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent.	
Sterling Loan	60-3/4
Sterling Loan	70-3/4
Consols	55-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	100-3/8
Victory Bonds & p.c.	93-5/8

Great Britain Call.

	This week	Last season
Great Britain Call	1,010	870

Exports of American Cotton to India.

	This week	Last season
Exports	Nil	Nil

Total shipped so far this season (From 1st Aug.)

	This week	Last season
Total	2,500	2,500

BOMBAY.

CLOUDY WEATHER INDUCES BUYING.

Bombay, Nov. 2. Following a rise of 16 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 397-8 on speculative buying but declined to Rs. 395-12 on hedge selling. The matter being cloudy and fear of rains induced free buying and prices hardened as under at 4-30 p.m.: Broach A. M. 397-8, 398, 395-12, 398. Oomra D. J. 365, 365-8, 363, 365-8. Bengal D. J. 329, 329, 328, 329.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 2. Liverpool opened 10 points higher and was reported 14 points higher in later cables. The forward market opened at Rs. 400 for Broach A. M. delivery and ruled steady on general buying. Commission houses sold while Japanese firm was buying quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under: Broach A. M. 400, 402-4, 400, 401-8. Oomra D. J. 368, 369, 368, 369. Bengal D. J. 331, 332-8, 331, 332-8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 2.
Nov.	233.40 plus 10.60
Feb.	244.30 -0.10
May	247.10 unchanged.

DOUBLE OPTIONS PREMIUM.

Broach A. M. delivery Rs. 43.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bombay, Nov. 2.
Tuesday's Receipts	976
Tuesday's Exports	3,369
Receipts from 1st Sept.	91,925
Receipts same time last year	71,288
Exports from 1st Sept.	109,780
Exports same time last year	51,935
Stock of Cotton on 27th October	238,242
Stock same time last year	266,089

DAILY ROOM RATES.

	Bombay, Nov. 2.
Bengal D J	329
Broach A. M.	398
Umra D J	365

SPOT RATES.

Bengal 349, 343, 336.
Sindh-Juhaj 347, 341, 334.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BREAL & CO.) RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, November 2nd	Since 1st September	This Year Last Year
In full pressed			
Bales			
Khandesh	27	691	1737
Central India	11	7318	6213
Bareilly and Nagar		1255	440
Hyderabad-Gaonani		606	110
Bera	117	6123	1728
Central Province	11	2891	616

Total Cottons

1/6	18894	10961
Dholera	12914	2619
N.W. Provinces	763	11406
Rajputana	5483	5493
Sind-Punjab	104	5211
Broach	2345	77
Coimbatore & Dharwar	2339	5553
Western-Northern	2636	6861
Oomra	202	
Tinnevely & Ombodia	7043	4200
Persian	47	1902
American	384	18472
Egyptian and African	4388	12008
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2	

Total

976	91,925	71,218
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EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 27th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1389	63,065	49,287
Japan & China	400	59,566	14,203
Op Port		2602	2072
Op-country by Rail		13,097	17201
At Port in Carriage to Europe			
China and Japan	1232		210

Total

33.9	139,673	72,963
------	---------	--------

READY COTTON QUOTATION.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Ready	Delivery
Mill		
Contract		
Terms		

New

Bengal Superfine MG	350
Bengal Fine MG	340
Bengal FG MG	335
Singh Punjab Fine MG	340
Singh Punjab FG MG	335
Wardha-Fing. Fine MG	385
Nagpur Fine MG	385
Yercaud Fine MG	375
Arvi Fine MG	375
Amravati Fine	370
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	365
Mulshapur Fine MG	363

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

100 E Spinnings and Co. C.P.	392
100 Tata and Co. Aligarh	341
100 Currimbhui Bengal	230
100 Currimbhui Gulabpura	320
100 David Sassoon Kasernaj	341
100 Methabai Nathoo Bijapur	380
100 Volker Bros Adoni	382
100 Jamshed Mill Kolajn	340
100 Swadeshi Mill Khurazgan	389
100 R. D. D. and Co. Cambodia	362
100 G. K. Keshia Talore	357

BULLION MARKET.

The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association Ltd.

GOLD.

	Bombay, Nov. 2.
Ready	21 7 6
National	21 9 6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold	
Bars Touch 96-97.98-99	21 7 3
Kartika	21 7 0
Magasar	21 7 0

SILVER MARKET.

	Bombay, Nov. 2.
Ready	59 11 0
London Ready	26 2 0
London Forward	26 2 0
London Shanghai	
Opening	2 7 0
Closing	2 7 2

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Kartika	59/3	59/11/0	59/7	59/8
Magasar	59/4	59/11/0	59/7/0	59/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Nov. 2.
Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 1st instant.	
Wheat	1,959 cwt.
Linseed	2,090 cwt.
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	452 cwt.
Gingellyseeds	2,161 cwt.
Poppyseed	164 cwt.
Groundnuts	10,857 cwt.
Castorseed	197 cwt.
Rice	2,502 cwt.
Myrabollams	1,957 cwt.
Cottonseed	6,326 cwt.
Gram	433 cwt.
Joowar	1,734 cwt.
Maize	22 cwt.
Barley	50 cwt.
Bajree	439 cwt.
Coal	150 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Nov. 2.
Castorseed Delivery May Opening 49/8.	
Highest 49/13 Lowest 48/13, Closing 49/8.	
Cottonseed Delivery January Opening 4/4 1/2, Closing 4/4 1/2.	
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 55/12, Highest 56/2, Closing 55/14.	

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—

Bank's buying 3 Mt D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 31/32.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER IN INDIA

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The Bay storm has moved north-westwards and lies this morning as a deep depression over Madras Deccan, with its centre near latitude sixteen degrees north and longitude seventy-seven degrees east. It is likely to move further northwards and may pass into the Arabian Sea off Konkan. It has given nearly general rain with locally heavy falls on the north Madras coast. There has also been nearly general rain in Hyderabad, south Madras Deccan with a few falls in the South-east Madras and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Itanagar and Hanamkonda a half, Hyderabad (Deccan) one and a half, Bangalore a half, Madras three, Bellary and Channarayana one, Masulipatnam six, Coimbatore four, Vizagapatnam and Calcuttapatnam two.

Forecast:—An extension in Deccan and into Konkan and a decrease in the Madras coast.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderately heavy rain is likely to continue on the north Madras coast and extend into Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad.—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 2ND NOVEMBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd November 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is locally more humid than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were considerably above normal in the west of the province and the minimum alone in the east.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Jhansi. Maximum temperature was almost as usual in the whole of the area; the minimum was locally above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Sind. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Jacobabad and the minimum alone at Jampur; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in western Kathiawar and lower locally in Central India West; the minimum was below normal at Bhavnagar Para only.

The Central Provinces.—Chandrapur reports a light fall of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal, while the minimum was markedly higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ratnagiri and in defect at Bombay. Temperature was locally above normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 90deg. C (2deg. above normal) and the lowest 75deg. C (5deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad has had 1.57" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in the north of Bombay Deccan and locally in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature was almost as usual in the whole of the division; the minimum was above normal in the Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay of Bengal has crossed coast near Madras and now lies over the Madras Deccan. It is moving in some westerly direction and has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in its neighbourhood. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 5.76" at Masulipatnam, 2.67" at Madras, 1.05" at Bellary and 0.43" at Bangalore.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in Malabar, Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

A Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2nd November, 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.824 inches (.078 below normal).
Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.779 inches (.021 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .129.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.4 degrees.

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The Special Adviser,

O/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

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AMERICAN GINNING REPORT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your "Trans Atlantic Message" was read by me this morning and it proved instructive as well as delightful. I think you have put in an extremely short space a whole heap of truth. I am neither a bear nor a bull but I am placing here certain facts before your readers, which may prove interesting.

The first estimate of the Agricultural Bureau made provision for 10 lacs of bales. Boll-wool damage, but this does not seem to have fully materialized, and so I take it that the final figures, should be above 1,30,00,000 bales which with linters, and city crop should go to make a full crop of over 1,40,00,000.

The recent rise in the N. Y. Market was due to the ginning report statement that 2.3 of the final crop was represented by the figures, and the market after the sudden rise, is apathetic. The ginning figure was not very bullish but simply because the overseas market, which expected a bigger figure, covered their sales, we find ourselves faced with a sudden rise of 1 1/2 cents for a drop of nearly a cent.

No sane operator would think of forcing up the market at this stage, when there is nothing untoward to the crop, when a very large portion of it is gathered and ginned, when the future weather would not play any important part, and when the movement is in full swing. And this is evident in the N. Y. Market, where no bullish operations are going on, at present. Then why should our operators start forcing up an already confused market, on the strength of an advice of an expert scientific forecast? The same thing was done on the last bureau report day, when prices were forced up without cause or reason to Rs. 43/-, and even with strong futures with the report, our market collapsed, the next day, while the net result was a fall of Rs. 40/- in a single week.

Ordinary common sense should guide operators that this is not a time to force up prices, with the Indian crop just ahead. If some of these wealthy operators can spare good cash, let them give it in charity rather than force up prices and lead astray and crush the small dealers and the public by false alarms, and expert scientific forecasts.

I think your words "Safely First" are very sound. "Those that have eyes to see let them see."—Yours etc., M. D. L.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Calcutta, Oct. 29.

(Y. H. A. GANNY.)

CALCUTTA WEEKLY SHARE REPORT

Calcutta, Oct. 29.

Jules: Market for this section opened firm on Wednesday after holidays, but on a pressure of heavy unloading by a big operator, the further rise was interrupted and prices began to give way. After heavy fluctuations both ways the speculative counters Howrah, Clive and National opening at 62, 52.8 and 38 have closed at 61.8, 50.8 and 37 respectively.

Among higher denominations values in many cases have depreciated by about 20 to 30 points, whereas in some cases they show a decline of 10 to 15 points.

Dalhousie have declined from 657 to 630. Kamarhaty from 860 to 830, Alliance from 680 to 655, Lansdowne from 364 to 345, Auckland from 418 to 405, Barnagore from 308 to 298, Pally from 324 to 312, Anglo India from 545 to 530 etc.

Dividends declared: Hukamehand 12, Anglo India 25 and Khairat 40. Reliance is expected to pay 5/8.

Cottons: Were practically neglected. Durbars were nominally quoted at 246.

Coals: This section is getting steady. Bengal mark a rise of about 15 points with buyers upto 445, Union have appreciated from 244 to 254, Standard were steady round 60, Katras Jheriah were done at 61. Burrard and Rangunge were steady at unchanged quotation rates.

Tea Shares: There was not much doing, though the prices have been maintained. Among transactions reported, Bishnath were steady round 39 1/4, Duflaggar were done at 16.8, Tukwar had buyers upto 39 1/4 and Lakatoorah at 23 1/2. East India were dealt in a fair number at 25 1/2.

Banks: There was occasional demand for Imperial Bank County at 352 whereas F.P. were nominally quoted round 1445.

Government Securities: The market is quite dull and rates are practically unchanged. 3 1/2 per cent. Govt. Paper were quoted 76 1/2, 4 per cent. 1060-70 at 88.8 and 5 per cent. 1933 at 107 1/4.

Miscellaneous: Jute section having absorbed the attention of the market, very little interest was shown towards this section. Bengal Iron and Indian Iron and Steel after touching a lower level of Rs. 20 have again closed steady at Rs. 18.6 and Rs. 20.8 respectively. Burn and Co. were steady round 356. B. I. Corp. were quoted at 314.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.6 degrees (2.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees (26 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 56 degrees.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 44 degrees.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 203 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 4.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS

(The East India Cotton Assn., Ltd.)

RECEIPTS.

Week ending 22nd Oct. 1927.	1926.	1927.
Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Calcutta 11(a)	96	96
Bombay 6931	4073	4073
Karachi 6014	330	330
Madras 258	1148	1148
13393	6279	6279
1067	.....	.....
Rangoon 179	638	638
Tuticorin	.....	.....

EXPORTS.

Week ending 22nd Oct. 1927.	1926.	1927.
Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Calcutta	8770	825
Bombay	1232	1232
Karachi	3964	1332
Madras	2150	3884
Rangoon	216	101
Tuticorin	.....	.....
15180	5915	5915

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 22nd Oct. 1927.	1926.	1927.
Calcutta	1757	4197
Bombay	81864	66125
Karachi	23681	8153
Madras	14128	24387
Rangoon	470(b)	51
Tuticorin	4357	4056
129232	107209	107209

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 22nd Oct. 1927.	1926.	1927.
Calcutta	1927	1927
Bombay	3219	6692
Karachi	119112	52381
Madras	53358	47363
19146	11743	11743
Rangoon	3712	436
Tuticorin	16117	8741
222270	127276	127276

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 19th Oct. 1927.	1926.	1927.
United Kingdom	.....	.....
Continent	.....	.....
China	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....
Bombay (a)	146	146
U. S. A.	.....	.....
146	146	146

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 19th Oct. 1927.	1926.	1927.
United Kingdom	4583	2512
Continent	4243	59475
China		
Japan	1200	568
Bombay (a)	2906	1959
U. S. A.		
52402	14781	14781

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LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

LEEVIS AND JONES.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Miller's Timber and Trading Co.	1 2 9
Ord.	1 2 9
4 1/2 per cent. India	12 6
Nardgong Gold Co. Ord.	0 12 1 1/2
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 1 3
Attock Oil	1 5 3
Associated Portland Cement	1 9 9
Bongal Iron Ord.	1 7 0
Parma Corporation	0 13 0
British American Tobacco	5 3 1 1/2
Conrlands	7 0 0
Calico Printers	1 8 6
Dunlop Rubber Co.	1 14 6
Anglo Persia Oil Co.	3 16 3
Rhodesian and General Asbestos	4 6 3
James Finlay Ord.	4 12 0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 14 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	5 12 0
West Road Consolidated Mines	0 14 9
Central Prov. Manganese	6 2 6
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	4 6 3
Malayalam Plantations	2 2 6
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 7 4 4 1/2
Rubber Plants Investments Trust	2 2 0
Ord.	2 2 0
Soudan Plantations	4 15 7 1/2
Vickers Ord.	0 11 9
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord.	0 12 10 1/2
(Tin)	4 19 9

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	4 19 9
General Securities: Steady.	.....
General Securities: Dull and uninteresting.	.....
Oil Shares: Steady but little doing.	.....
Rubber Shares: Quiet.	
Stock of Rubber in London: 69551 Tons.	
Decrease in week: 1365 Tons.	

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LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.

P. & O. mail s.s. "Ranchi" with English mails due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

The s.s. "Retawpudi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. Members of "Saraswati Sangha Sabha" will stage "Usha Parivartan" in Tamil, D. M. Thackeray Hall, Parel, 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Pherozsha Mehta Day Public Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), lectures by Messrs. Manekji K. Patel and Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A., music by Messrs. Hemes, Bhushna and Kapadia. Mr. D. G. Horwath will preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to cyclonic weather towards Madras, telegrams to and from Southern India are liable to heavy delay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Geeva" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-6 a.m., on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Hakodati Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon, on Friday, the 4th instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 1st November 1927 to 6 a.m. of 2nd November 1927:—
Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 63. Total Mortality this day last year was 88.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

On Wednesday, the 2nd November 1927 tenders for Rs. 2,000,000 were received at Rs. 5 31/32d. These tenders received 50 per cent. of the amounts tendered. Lower tenders were rejected. Rs. 1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 9th November 1927, on the same conditions as previously announced.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

November 1.
Total amount tendered was Rs. 3,85,73,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-14-6 and above were accepted in full, and those at Rs. 98-13-2 to the extent of approximately 35 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 98-14-6 approximately.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).
Remittances during the week ending 29th October 1927:—
Sterling purchased in India... 150,000
Total... 150,000
Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 29th October 1927:—
Sterling purchased in India... 11,245,000
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury... 5,574,000
Total... 16,819,000

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.

The Executive Health Officer writes:—
The total mortality 581 was 96 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 23.2. These figures compare favourably with those for the 44th week of 1926 when the total mortality was 611 and death rate 24.8 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 691 and death rate 28.9.

Out of the total deaths 185 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.
Small-pox caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 432 as against 473 for the 44th week of 1926 and 432 for the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926).

ALLEGED EXTORTION FROM ILI RIMS

In a meeting of the working committee of the All-India Temple and Tirath Committee the zoolun of the priests of Kili-gat on the last Mahaashthami day the extortion of exorbitant sums (Rs. 4) from each pilgrim for Darshan, were condemned on the strongest terms. It has been decided to put the matter before the ensuing convention to determine what steps should be taken to put an end to the corruption and malpractices rampant there.

THE A. I. TEMPLE AND TIRATH REFORM COMMITTEE

In deference to the wishes of the delegates and sympathisers of the different provinces the date of the All-India Temple and Tirath Reform Conference has been fixed on the 11th and 12th December, 1927, instead of on the 6th of November.

ONE MORE STOVE FATALITY.

JURY'S WARNING TO THE PUBLIC

One more primus stove fatality resulting in the death of a young Bania girl named Champakbai occurred on Tuesday evening. The deceased who was living with her husband at Koliwada was pumping a primus stove, and, as it usually happens, the flames flared up and her saree caught fire. Before the flames were put out by her relatives who came to her aid, she sustained extensive burns. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died shortly after admission.

JURY'S WARNING.

At an inquest held by the City Coroner on Wednesday the jury returned a verdict of death due to accidental burns. The jury considered it their duty to warn the public and especially the Gujarati community against its women-folk being allowed to handle primus stoves in a negligent manner.

One more child named Fatmabai (7) who was badly burnt in the primus stove fire that occurred on the Mutton Street on the night of the Diwali, expired in the hospital on Wednesday morning. It will be recalled the stove which was ablaze was thrown out in the street which fell in a group of about 10 children. 7 of them received burns. Fatma is the sixth victim who died.

OUTRAGING GIRL'S MODESTY ACCUSED FINED

An incident that occurred on the Diwali night when a Goan girl was squeezed from behind by a Mahomedan on the Sheikh Memon Street, had a sequel in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate when Sulman Abdul Hussein was charged with outraging the modesty of Sakroon Dias, the Goan girl. It appears she was out to see illuminations and while on the Sheikh Memon Street she suddenly felt somebody squeezing her from behind. When she turned round Sulman Abdul Hussein who was just behind her firmly caught hold of her in both his arms and refused to let her go. It was not until a police constable intervened that she was let free.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The accused in his defence said that the complainant was about to be run over by a motor car when he went to her rescue. He put his hands round her and pulled her aside, but for which she would certainly have been knocked down.

The police constable in his evidence denied the defence version and said that on the night in question the vehicular traffic was confined to one-half of the road whereas the light-seekers and other pedestrians were passing along the other side. There was no likelihood therefore of the girl or anybody else being run over by a car. After hearing some more evidence the Magistrate found the accused guilty of the charge and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 400.

HIGH SPEED DRIVING

TWO MOTORISTS FINED.

For "racing" on the Queen's Road, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay warned S. M. Usman, a building contractor, and fined him Rs. 75 on Wednesday. Sergeant Priestly, who prosecuted, saw the accused driving along Queen's Road on the evening of September 9 at a speed of 30 miles an hour. He was on the wrong side of the road and overtook a number of cars. The Magistrate found him guilty of exceeding the speed-limit and fined him as above.

P. J. Panday, of Nepean Sea Road, who was found by Sergeant Watkins driving along the Queen's Road on the same evening at a speed of 35 miles an hour, was also sentenced by the Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, one month's imprisonment.

"GAMBLING HOUSE" SEARCHED

BHAIYA DEALS BLOW AT POLICE INSPECTOR

Armed with a warrant Sub-Inspectors S. B. Savant and H. Kamat of the Princess Street Police Station raided a gambling house at Sonapur lane last night. When a search was being made one Bhaiya, Kanaiyalal Shaligram swayed a betting slip. As Sub-Inspector Mr. Kamat tried to take out the slip from the mouth of Kanaiyalal, he dealt a strong blow at Mr. Kamat. He was arrested and taken to the Police Station. In the search an amount of about Rs. 200 had been found as well as some betting slips.

DEFAMATION CASE COMPOUNDED

The defamation charge filed by Pherozshah Sorabji Guddar, a cotton merchant, against Bomanji Morris, a Parsi, was marked as compounded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday, the accused tendering an apology to the complainant and agreeing to pay something in charity.

The case, it will be recalled, was referred to arbitration, the decision of the arbitrators being binding upon the parties. When the case was called, the arbitrators gave their decision and the accused accordingly tendered an apology and the Magistrate marked the case as compounded.

MUNICIPAL URDU SCHOOLS

ATIYA BEGUM'S IMPRESSIONS

Atiya Begum Saheba writes:—
The horrible condition of these institutions cannot be described in ordinary words. The public must visit them for verification of the following statements.

The environs are filthy indescribably so; in many cases you have to walk through refuse and gutter water before you can reach the steps of the school. The sign of which is a torn, extremely dirty gunny bag cloth filthy laden greasy narrow dark steps lead you into stagnating small rooms, over-laden with dirty children and anemic half dead ustians who look too, tired but to do any work. The children's hands, feet, eyes, mouth, hair, clothes covered with flakes of dirt, unwashed for months, noses running, eyes watery, the corner of the colourful dupatta coming to the rescue for wiping purposes.

The ever-lasting intolerable disease of 'spitting pain' smearing the walls, steps, etc.

2. Almost in all the schools we visited, the registers showed twice as many children as were attending that day and in all cases not one instant in any class or school was able to tell how many children were attending that day! In one corner was spread a cot for a child of the headmistress who was always absent. The mistresses were absent and other rooms closed and yet the registration went on as usual.

3. The mammothness of the ustians in general were either very frightened and thin or pale or assertive were bold and rude.

The scale of pay was unfathomable. In one school the head mistress had served for nine years and was getting only Rs. 60 or something like it while in another a new mistress was getting Rs. 51 or so.

As for merit there was not much to choose, the ustians are illiterate and under these circumstances no function of any value could possibly be imparted by them.

The general outlook of all schools was a horribly dirty chaotic confusion, nothing at all to do with religion, discipline and order.

"OBNOXIOUS PRACTICE."

4. Another obnoxious practice is the schools are created anywhere! Boys' and Girls' Schools are generally in one chawl and other private tenants also occupying the same floors! In the vicinity of schools is rubbish piled up at least 20 feet high and it is in such surroundings that money is poured in without compunction. These are degenerating institutions of demoralisation and not education.

5. The hand work displayed in all schools is exactly the same. The same three black cheeks, hideous socks, badly cut and badly sewn. The same green and pink wooden monotonies, the same chocolate and blue dirty bags and lace and a piece of net with or without darning! Undeipherable names are marked on this rubbish and the girls are supposed to have marked this has left school! !

6. In the Telli Mohalla school there was a Hindu girl with gold kangans who volunteered more information than the weak tottering ustian too anemic even to stand.

The insanitary state of Sultan Building Temkar Street school, gave us all shivers; it was so overpowering in the whole premises! !

7. In the Fort Urdu School besides the head mistress there was an old woman teacher the rest were all men drawing large salaries, big boys and girls of 13 and 9 years old were huddled up together.

The drawing master was conducting a class of drawing without proper pencils and papers! When I asked a tall girl what she was supposed to do she said it was a boat! Some faint lines were already marked and she was supposed to go over them! I believe the green object was a mango. I could not possibly locate what it was all about. (The drawing master was a qualified man from the Bombay School of Art at a salary of Rs. 110 a month.)

8. In another school there was, monviri of Azamgarh who was conducting a class of 3 girls in the Shirate Koran! I said Maulvi Saheb by emphasizing in such tones and in various notes the correct intonation of simple Koran reading is a bit metamorphosed. He explained that was the Arabic method! And that there were so many Kaais who recited in their own way! This Muslim was drawing a salary of nearly Rs. 70 and gave 4 hours' tuition a day! !

9. In one of schools an ill-mannered man teacher was seated on a chair while the female servant was sprawling on the table, deep in conversation. This exhibition was given before the children! Of all the peoples in the world today no public is so exploited and so mismanaged as the Corporation and public of Bombay by authorities controlling the Urdu schools.

Our monies are mercilessly poured in the name of education whereas really speaking it is for making the community more fallen than what it is to-day and if we cannot help the conditions it is entirely our fault. Not the fault of those that are managing it to-day.

Buildings must be constructed with the latest sanitary conditions, open, airy, lighted areas for classes and play rooms unhampered by cupboards, hangings, etc. in healthy localities with residential quarters for one or two teachers and boarders, if possible.

The staff to regulate and conduct the schools must be respectable, honest and responsible educationists.

The course and curriculum must be sound, progressive and cultural, for a firm basis only will bear a strong structure.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

WARRANT ISSUED AGAINST HIGH COURT PLEADER

On or complaint filed by Chhaganlal Nathobhai Parak, a diamond and jewelry broker, the Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court has ordered the issue of a bailable warrant against Mr. F. J. Patel, High Court Pleader, D. K. Merchant, and another man named K. N. Lele. They are alleged to have cheated the complainant and committed criminal breach of trust in respect of diamonds worth Rs. 5,000.

The complainant in his information stated that he was introduced to Mr. Patel by the other two accused as wealthy High Court Pleader who was going to marry shortly and wanted to purchase diamond and jewellery. Patel himself called the complainant at his residence at Napeansea Road and told him that he wanted to purchase diamonds. The complainant gave him one diamond valued at Rs. 1,000 and a pair of bracelets valued at Rs. 1,800 and two pendants. Patel after consulting his mother returned the pendants to the complainant at once, but kept the others saying he wished to buy them. No payment was made for the articles, but he signed a Jangal for them. A day or two later Patel met the complainant at the house of Merchant and returned to him the diamonds. He agreed to pay Rs. 1,800 for the bracelets. Patel and Lele met the complainant again on the following day at the house of Merchant. At this time Patel took from the complainant three packets of diamonds to be shown to his mother for selection of some they wanted to purchase. The value of the three packets amounted to Rs. 13,000. When after these transactions the complainant was leaving the house of Merchant he met one Mr. Taisadas, who when told about the transactions warned the complainant to be cautious.

On October 13 the complainant went to Merchant and asked him to get back the diamonds and bracelets from Patel if money was not immediately forthcoming. Merchant promised to do so, but assured the complainant that Patel really wanted to purchase some diamonds and he would surely pay for them. On the following day Patel, Lele, Merchant and the complainant all met at Merchant's house, when Mr. Patel returned two of the diamond packets to the complainant. The third packet, Patel told the complainant was still with his mother as they had not made the selection. As for the bracelets he promised to pay Rs. 1,800 on the following day, which was duly carried out.

On the night of October 14 a man called Sadmand, who styled himself as the clerk of Patel called on the complainant and told him that he was being duped by Patel and his friends. He started inquiries at once and subsequently discovered that the bracelets as well as the third diamond packet were pledged by Patel with some Marwaris. He made demand to Patel to return the diamonds and bracelets but was repeatedly put off.

On these facts the Magistrate ordered the issue of bailable warrants against the three persons. We understand that Mr. Patel has surrendered himself and is released on bail. The other two accused also are on bail.

KING AMANULLAH'S TOUR

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY ON DECEMBER 17

A communique issued by the Afghan Consulate, Delhi intimates that His Majesty the King of Afghanistan will start by motor on December 7 and reach Kandahar on December 8, staying there three days. He will next proceed to Karachi where the party will sojourn for two days and then visit Bombay by sea route. His Majesty will sail from Bombay on December 17 by the steamer "Rajputana" for his European tour disembarking in an Italian port towards the end of the month. His Majesty will then proceed to Paris, where the Royal stay will last two weeks. Having seen historical places and factories of France His Majesty will proceed to London and then tour in Germany and other countries of Europe. His Majesty will be a State guest in every country.

The Afghan Consul-General in India will go to Karachi and accompanied by the Karachi Afghan Consul, will proceed to the border of Kandahar for His Majesty the King's reception. The Royal party will include Sardar-i-Ala Ghulam Siddique Khan, officiating Foreign Minister, Sardar-i-Ala Sher Ahmed Khan, President, Legislative Assembly, Sardar-i-Ala Md. Yaqub Khan, Chamberlain of the King, Ali Ahmed Khan, Governor of Kabul, Field-Marshal Abdul Rahman Khan, Md. Hossain Khan, A.D.C. to the King, Amin Khan and Yaqub Khan, Directors of Foreign Office, Col. Ghuham Dostgir Khan, M.L. Umar-Sahib, Chief of General Staff, and Dr. Rafique Beg, Surgeon to His Majesty.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Jagdish and Lady Bose left Madras on Tuesday for Mysore where Jagdish will deliver the Convocation address of the Mysore University on Thursday.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar arrived in Delhi on Tuesday to confer with the Viceroy.

POPULARISE UNITY RESOLUTIONS

MOVE IN B.P.C.C.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swamy has given notice of the following resolutions which he intends to move at the forthcoming meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

RESOLUTIONS.

This meeting of the B.P.C.C. endorses its entire Unity resolutions passed at the Unity Conference held at Calcutta recently and further ratified by the A. I. C. C. at its meeting held in Calcutta. It is further resolved that a Committee of (the number of members to be decided) consisting of (members to be elected) be appointed with power to co-opt such other person or persons outside this Committee and whose services, in the opinion of the Committee so constituted would be valuable for the promotion of inter-communal unity, and to carry on a propaganda throughout the City and Island of Bombay including the suburbs, i.e. in the area under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to explain the resolutions. It will be the business of this committee (formed in the meeting) to form influential local committees in all centres of the Province of Bombay. These local committees should be so composed as to command respect from all the different communities. It will also be the business of this committee (formed in the meeting) to popularise the famous Delhi proposals regarding joint electorates as ratified by the Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR.

This meeting of the B.P.C.C. associates itself with the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta with regard to the Kharagpur workers and as a practical demonstration of the sympathy of this Committee a sum of rupees not exceeding Rs. 100 be sent to the Indian Labour Union at Kharagpur. In the opinion of this meeting of the B.P.C.C. the time has now come for the Congress to take increasing interest in the proper organisation of Labour, and therefore it is hereby proposed to form a small Committee consisting of (members to be elected) with power to correspond with the Trade Union Congress and to associate with that body in all their activities provided that association does not involve a violation of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress.

COMRADE "SAK'S" PASSPORT.

This meeting of the B.P.C.C. associates itself with the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee regarding the cancellation of the validity of Comrade Saklatvala's passport to visit India. This meeting further condemns the action of His Majesty's Government in thus arbitrarily and in an autocratic manner depriving one of His Majesty's subjects and an Indian of his right to visit his Motherland as often as and wherever he desires to do so.

SOVIET'S ANNIVERSARY.

This meeting of the B.P.C.C. sends forth its hearty felicitations and goodwishes to Mr. Stalin, President of the Soviet Republic on the occasion of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Proletarian Revolution in Russia. The last resolution is an expression of strong resentment at the speech reported to have been delivered by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri at the Rotary Luncheon in South Africa.

London.—Sutcliffe has been appointed Captain of Yorkshire Cricket Club.—Reuter.

Baghdad.—A wireless message from the desert says that Mrs. Keith Miller is still at Kutba, the aeroplane being delayed by engine trouble.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

Previous Closing Rate	20.42
To-day's Opening Rate	20.58
Difference	+0.16
To-day's Closing Rate	20.92
Difference	+0.30

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate	10.93
To-day's Opening Rate	11.01
Difference	+0.08
To-day's Closing Rate	11.06
Difference	+0.13

Broch Expectation 407

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

LONDON, November 2.	
Silver Ready	28 4 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 4 0
Higher	0 1 0
Market—India bought	

CHANGES IN BOMBAY GOVT.

SIR COWASJI TO RESIGN

WHO WILL SUCCEED HIM?

We understand that Sir Cowasji Jehangir, General Member of the Bombay Executive Council has tendered resignation of his office. In ordinary course Sir Cowasji Jehangir's term of office expires in June next. But owing to reasons of health Sir Cowasji is retiring earlier and will soon proceed to England. An official announcement of his resignation and the appointment of his successor will be made in the course of a few days.

Sir Chumal Mehta, the Finance Member, is also due to retire in June next. It was understood that one of the vacancies was to be filled up by the transfer of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah to the Executive Council. If Sir Ghulam Hidayatullah is not appointed to the post to be vacated by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, he is certain to become Executive Councillor in June. If Sir Ghulam Hussain is to continue as Minister for the present, six members are mentioned as likely successors of Sir Cowasji Jehangir. These are those of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Pherozsha Sethna, Sir Lalabhai Smaldas, Mr. Walechand Hirchand, Mr. B. S. Kemat and Dr. Pranjyee.

LATEST NEWS

DELHI, Nov. 2.

Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Patel were greeted interviews by H. E. the Viceroy to-day.—A. P.

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

The Traffic Manager, M. and S. M. Railway, wires from Madras under date to-day:—

Owing to a cyclone last night, all communications are interrupted on the Madras-Calcutta line, between Peddapariya, 75 miles from Madras, and Tanguturu, 169 miles from Madras. Through running of trains is interrupted, and the position on the line between Peddapariya and Tanguturu is not known. Railway officers have left for the scene by a special train. The up Calcutta mail and the Waltair passenger have not yet arrived in Madras to-day, and down trains of last night have not reached Ezwarda. Through running is also interrupted at mile 407/2 from Madras, but the damage is expected to be repaired by now to-morrow. The cyclone also interrupted communication between Remiganta and Verragunalla on the Madras-Bombay line, causing serious delay to trains, but through running is not now interrupted. Mails to Bombay and Madras were delayed by 9 to 10 hours.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

London press comments on the Statutory Commission and the nature of its enquiry are the subject of discussion here this evening. It is held in well-informed circles that the contention of the Times makes the position obscure, and partly side-tracks the issue. Under the Act, there can be only one enquiry, and that, by a Statutory Commission. It can, and may divide its labours into preliminary investigation and final report, but both bodies must, more or less, be the same.

The preliminary investigation will be started this cold weather, and the final one will probably follow next year. However it cannot be questioned that the Commission so far as is known will be purely Parliamentary, and to that extent, it has caused disappointment among Indian politicians now in Delhi. The issue now mainly relates to the manner in which Indian co-operation and assistance is to be secured to enable justice being done to the Indian case for advance, without infringing the conditions imposed by the fact that the commission will be parliamentary.

It is felt that the function of the parliamentary commission, even in the preliminary stage, will not be that of mere reporters, but that they will be responsible to a great degree for the final formulation of the recommendations of the commission, and that on the spade work done during the preliminary stage will undoubtedly depend the nature of the legislation ultimately placed on the statute book.—A. P.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Rugby.—In a letter to the Times, Lord Cecil removes various misconceptions which have been published regarding his views on disarmament. He denies emphatically that he is, or ever has been an advocate of the reduction of the British navy, irrespective of what other countries may do with regard to their armaments, and states that his desire is to see the general reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement. He broadly states the steps which should be adopted to this end, as the furtherance of international arbitration, unreserved support of the efforts of the League Commission to arrive at an agreement on the principles of international disarmament, examination of what can be done in the direction of joint defence against aggression, to ally international nervousness, and the maintenance and increase of the authority of the League by every means in our power.

Lord Cecil adds: "This policy is in full accord with the spirit of the resolutions on disarmament passed by the last Assembly, to which the British Delegation was a party.—B.O.W."

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in the
LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
1927

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3 1927.

THE RE-READ!

It is recorded of a school of mediaeval Indian philosophers that they used to exercise considerable metaphysical ingenuity in discussing when "bhava" was "a-bhava", when existence was non-existence. With far less ingenuity and with a good deal of political humbug the London "Times" attempts to convince Indians that exclusion is not really non-exclusion. The Maharaja of Burdwan mirrors accurately Indian opinion on the subject when he says in his letter to the "Times" that the appointment of a purely Parliamentary Commission to inquire into the Reforms will lead to a widespread boycott of that body by all schools of thought in India. When even the chorus girls of the British Empire warn the Imperial orchestra that the tune it wishes to play is exceedingly unpleasant and offensive, those who provide the orchestra should have the elementary good sense to realise that it is no good exasperating the audience to the extent of driving it to walk out or to stay away. But in their folly the purveyors of this nauseous music of Imperialism think that they can compel the audience to stay.

And what are the inducements offered to the audience to stay? What is the apology the "Times" offers with the hope of inducing Indians to relinquish all idea of boycotting the Commission? Commissioners have come and Commissions have gone leaving behind them clouds of dust raised by the imponderable terms in which they recorded their evidence and the volumes of suggestions they offered with the chance of their being promptly pigeon-holed, if not acceptable to the Government of India. But this Parliamentary Commission is, according to the "Times," not to be a Commission of this familiar type. It is to be merely "a travelling Committee of the Imperial Parliament" and the functions which its members will be expected to exercise will be those of mere "reporters" and not of "judges". If this is to be so, the Baldwin Government could not commit a graver blunder. The Commission was, in the ordinary course, expected to be an affair, in which, in conformity with the parrot cry of "co-operate, co-operate" which issues to Indians from British officialdom in India and from the British public, opportunities would be provided for honourable and fruitful co-operation between Englishmen and Indians on its personnel. Now we are told by the most influential spokesman of Tory opinion in the British Press that the Commission will be an "Initial" Committee of inquiry merely a travelling body of a select number of members of Parliament peregrinating throughout India, there can be no question of "a boycott" in the investigation" on the part of Indians, and the "Times" conveniently assumes that this political junta which will come out to India under Tory orders will make an inquiry consisting "of a frank and informal discussion but not a series of public debates". The "Daily

Herald", the Labour organ, fitly describes the tendentious lucubrations of the "Times" as "unconvincing nonsense. Even the Liberal organs vigorously condemn the exclusion of Indians from the Commission.

Our Special Representative at Delhi in his message to-day gives a forecast of the personnel of the Commission which we have reason to believe will prove to be accurate. Even Lord Sinha, a member of the Lords, has been excluded and, of course, the suggestion made by some Labour members that Mr. Saklatvala should be nominated to the Commission was unacceptable to the Tory Government. The studied exclusion of these two Indian members of the two Houses of British Parliament brings into relief the hypocrisy of the plea about a Parliamentary Commission. It is not that they want a purely Parliamentary Commission but they are determined to insult and defy India by excluding Indians from it.

This is the reward Indians have in store for them for the loyalty and sacrifice of their country during the Great War. Lord Reading paid an eloquent tribute to that loyalty and sacrifice at the British Indian Union's reception to the Indian Army contingent which attended the unveiling ceremony of the Indian memorial at Neuve Chapelle. He expatiated upon "the sacred cause of the vindication of Justice and Liberty, the pillars upon which the British Empire was founded." His newspaper the "Daily Chronicle" referring to India's destiny within the British Empire found it convenient to be extraordinarily generous in paying lip-service to Indian aspirations. "More and more," the Reading journal says, "must we aim at making it for India no less than for our other dominions a free Commonwealth of free men". Words cost nothing and have the advantage of netting the glibble section of a people like the Indians who as Mahatma Gandhi said "are grateful for small mercies." But cherishingly inclined as Indians are, grateful as they may be for even small mercies, they are sure to regard it as a diabolical insult to their intelligence to be told that it is no slur on their self-respect when they are to be indicted with a travelling Committee of inquiry who will ferret out "evidence" in clandestine fashion. India showed readiness to offer the hand of co-operation in its willingness to secure an adjustment of her relations with Britain in consultation with British representatives. The offer is spurned with contumely and the head of the British administration in India is presumably being asked to exclude Indian leaders into a belief that exclusion is really not non-exclusion. According to the Associated Press though the Commission will be purely Parliamentary a plan to secure Indian association and help, both during the formative and final stages, is being earnestly considered. The information is very intriguing. India's position in this matter is very clear. She wants and is determined to have reality of freedom and not sham reforms. Whatever the procedure adopted to secure this end, one supreme condition must be satisfied: it must be based on the principle of India's accredited representatives having full and effective voice in the determination of the future constitution on the basis of equality with the representatives of Britain.

Unless better counsels prevail in the Tory cabinet, and it seeks Indian co-operation on a straightforward public inquiry into the Reforms, the only self-respecting course for Indians will be to boycott the travelling circus which Messrs. Baldwin, Birkenhead and Co. intend sending out to India.

CIVIC PROGRESS IN BOMBAY.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has published his Administration Report for the year 1926-27. It is a heavy production of nearly 400 pages with a huge mass of facts and figures; but they are not well digested and presented in a form to be readily appreciated by the public. A little more editing by the Commissioner or an assistant will enable the rate-payers to take keener interest in civic affairs than they do at present. The financial position of the Municipality, as revealed by the Report, calls for some serious comments. The Report shows the revenue to be about Rs. 321 lakhs and the expenditure to be nearly Rs. 302 lakhs, thus leaving a large surplus of about Rs. 19 lakhs. On this fact the Chief Accountant himself observes that a "big surplus on a year's transaction means that more amount was raised than what was necessary to meet the City's requirements for the year or, in other words, that the people are unnecessarily taxed more." As a matter of fact the policy of piling up surpluses year after year has raised the Surplus Revenue Fund to Rs. 83 lakhs, has discouraged retrenchment and has steadily raised the incidence of taxation per head from Rs. 19 in 1922-23 to Rs. 22 in 1926-27. Though the surplus funds stand at 83 lakhs, the Chief Accountant is of opinion that "the financial position of the Corporation is not so strong as would be suggested by that figure." There are heavy liabilities the Corporation has still to meet. The loan liabilities, which have steadily mounted up, now stand at 18 crores and have mortgaged over a third of the annual revenue. And the large drainage scheme for the North of the City now held in abeyance, and the extension of compulsory education to the whole of the City will mean fresh financial liabilities. The greatest care should, therefore, be taken to conserve for emergencies the taxable capacity of the public to reduce steadily the loan charges and to effect retrenchment wherever possible. The Chief Accountant is amazed to find that "a loan of Rs. 39,94,000 is due for repayment on

1st August, 1929, and no provision has so far been made towards its redemption on the due date!"

The most important work of the Corporation is to safeguard the health of the City. The people of Bombay will be relieved to find that during the year under report the death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 25 and was lower than the rate for any year since 1874 with the exception of 1915 when it was 24.2. Neither plague, small-pox nor cholera reached epidemic proportions at any time during the year. Deaths from plague numbered only 66 during the year, being the lowest number on record since 1896 when the disease first appeared in the City. As against this there is the most disconcerting increase of infant mortality which was 389 per 1,000 births registered as against 355 in 1925. This is a frightful wastage of precious life and must be prevented as it is preventable. No fatalistic notion that in a big congested city high infant mortality is inevitable can relieve the Municipality of its responsibility in this matter. A generation ago infant mortality was fairly high in large cities like London and Paris. But persistent and wise efforts on the part of Government and Local Bodies have succeeded in reducing the death-rate of infants to 82 per 1,000 births in Paris and to 70 in London. Similar efforts in Bombay should yield similar results. Only, one should not be content with demonstrations and make-believe. Wretched housing, -66 per cent. of the inhabitants of Bombay live in one-room tenements-lack of open spaces and malaria are beyond doubt the factors that levy the highest toll of child life. This can be proved to the hilt by the facts, among others, that infant mortality is the highest, about 80 per cent., in the one-room tenements, especially in the malaria-ridden localities, and that about 77 per cent. of the deaths of infants were due to the diseases of the respiratory system and general infantile debility. No attempts which fail to attack these main causes of infant mortality in Bombay will show any substantial results.

As regards the general amenities of city life we cheerfully admit that the Corporation is fairly mindful of these. The roads, except in the poorer localities, and lighting in the City are good and the water-supply is both hygienic and fairly ample. But the dirty slums, like the poor, are still with us and there is force in the impression of the poor people of Bombay that many of the amenities of Bombay are for the benefit of the wealthy and the middle classes. Primary education is not yet free and compulsory throughout the City while lesser cities have forged ahead. On the whole the poor have a right to complain that with all the boasted progress of the Urban Prisma they do not get a sufficient return for the rates they pay and for the toll they supply for the well-being of the City. Extension of the municipal franchise and the organisation of the electorate alone can remedy the present defects in the Corporation. The former remedy may take a few more years, but the latter can and ought to be adopted immediately. It is a pity that there is not a single organisation that vigilantly watches and criticises the civic affairs of the City. We are aware of one or two institutions with big names and ambitious programmes. But they show life only just before the elections and go to sleep immediately after. It is high time for the masses to take the initiative and control both the municipal elections and the subsequent work of the Corporation.

IN HOT WATER

Is the dispute about Tangier merely a matter, the mail difficulties in regard to which are those of "technical detail" as Sir Austen Chamberlain would have the whole world believe or is it mainly a question now of Italian "amour-propre"? The satisfaction of Italy's claim for substantial voice in regulating the international status of Tangier largely depends on British support, which at present continues to be offered in a veiled form. The British pose is to stand aside and watch how far Spain and France, who have got into hot water on the subject can get out of it, and also to watch how far it will serve British interest if Italy gets really and seriously into hot water with both Spain and France. Signor Tittoni's declaration to the Press shows that a real misunderstanding exists in Italy in regard to the French attitude. Spain may lend a willing ear to Italian aspirations if it may help in reducing French political influence in the Mediterranean, but Britain alone holds the whip and can make the naughty boys playing with Tangier marbles keep quiet.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

For more than a century in England the Tory Squire and the Whig industrial magnate could never see eye to eye on questions of municipal reform. In the county councils the Whig attitude was far more democratic in conception than that of the Tories, however much the latter might have camouflaged their hostility to the rights of the working classes and their just and natural desire for a larger voice in the Government of the country, municipal as well as parliamentary, by starting "democratic conservative" movements. To-day we have the strange and interesting spectacle of the territorial interests of England allying themselves with the industrial interests and making a common cause as the united forces of Capitalism against the advancing tide of Labour. The municipal elections are to be fought in several places in England by a combination of Conservatives and Liberals. The move cannot succeed although it is certain to intensify the class war, over which Liberalism gets so very much lachrymose

STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.**STUDY OF A DECADE'S HISTORY.**

(BY M. K. ACHARYA, M.L.A.)

IN 1917 AND 1927.

Look here upon this picture and on this. The counterfeits presentment of two years! What was the strength of the National movement in 1917? What is it in 1927? Why is the demand for Home Rule or Swaraj not put forth to-day with the strength, fervour, persistency and united voice with which it was pressed in 1916-17, or in 1920-21, or 1924-26? That it is not so pressed should be patent to the most casual student of Indian politics during the past decade. Why are our voices to-day so weak, our cries so discordant, our spirit so decadent? Is it that we have not got before us the unjust internments of 1917, the ruthless imprisonments of 1921, or the lawless detentions of 1924? Is it that no Besant, no Gandhi, no Desabandhu Das, is to-day at the head of the national movement? Desabandhu's heart, when he saw his faithful followers snatched away from their homes, bled and broke under the unbearable weight of bureaucratic tyranny; but why have Mrs. Besant and Gandhi become political back numbers to-day? And apart from individuals, what shall be the immediate future of the national movement in India? What is the immediate policy and programme that shall appeal to all Indian hearts and unite all Indian hands? I propose in this and in the next article or two, to give my own humble answers to the above questions. My views as those of one who has been in the thick of the fight during the period under review, will, I hope, be read with interest by the student of contemporary politics. The reader may perhaps know how it was verily in 1917, during the height of the Home Rule agitation, that I became a political sanyasin, and how during the past ten years though I never sought the giddy and dangerous heights of leadership, I have been a persistent worker, not unacquainted with successive leaders; nor unfamiliar with their methods of work. The service of the motherland has been part of my every-

day religion; and from that stand-point I have been able to approach every leader with due regard, and each programme with due earnestness, without however building overdrawn hopes on any, or feeling over-chilling disappointment at any stage.

THE HOME RULE AGITATION.

The Home Rule agitation in India attained its climax in 1917, when the folly and perversity of Lord Pentland, the then Governor of Madras, hoping to crush the agitation which he so greatly disliked, led him to intern Mrs. Besant and her two trusted lieutenants, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia. This huge autocracy roused the indignation of all patriots; and the resultant popular agitation in every part of the country, coupled with the sensation it created in England, forced Lord Pentland at the end of about six months to cancel his order of internment and liberate his victims. This together with the loudly-trumpeted ideals of Freedom and Democracy for which England at the time was supposed to be fighting with Germany in the Great War, roused the Indian people to a perception of their own inherent right to self-Government; and Mrs. Besant as the most eloquent exponent of that right in 1917, and as one who for that reason was victimised by the Government, was enthusiastically elected President of the year's Congress at Calcutta. As a humble co-worker then of Mrs. Besant I was at Calcutta some weeks earlier to look up the arrangements that were being made; and I still remember the magnificent and rousing reception which the City of Palaces gave to the Congress President of that year. The autocracy of Lord Pentland came thus to bear ample fruit; it intensified the national demand for self-government. Both Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, and Lord Chelmsford, the Governor-General, read aright the signs of the times. Moreover the conspicuous part (continued on page 9)

SAKRAND RESEARCH STATION.

The Origin, Plan and Progress of the Sakrand Agricultural Research Station." By Dr. H. H. Mann.

The SUGAR CANE RESEARCH Scheme in Sind is now well-known to the public of the Bombay Presidency. This scheme will bring about an enormous increase in the irrigated area in Sind. Several agricultural problems are likely to arise out of this, some of which may not be solved from the knowledge gained in other irrigation schemes either in India or in any other part of the world. A special research station has, therefore, been established, the work on which was started only in 1926. Dr. Mann, who was in charge of the station and who has now left India, has published a short account (Bombay Agricultural Department Bulletin No. 145 of 1927) as to why this research station is essential in connection with the Barrage, what work has been done in one year and has indicated a line of work to be done in future. Several crops have been tried, many of which have given good results. Yet there is a good deal of work to be done in finding out the most suitable varieties of these crops. The most important questions in connection with the irrigation scheme are: (1) Will the irrigation cause water-logging? (2) Will it cause development of salts in the land? (3) Will the land rapidly lose its fertility? (4) Can the bad effects be removed? etc.

Experiments have been started to answer these, but it will take some years before any definite answers can be given. It is these answers which will really indicate the success or otherwise of the large Sukkar Barrage Scheme. The lines laid down by Dr. Mann will be very useful in guiding the future work.

SUGAR CANE MILLS.

"Sugar Cane Mills and Small Power Crushers in the Bombay Presidency" (Bombay Agricultural Department Bulletin No. 139 of 1927). By R. B. P. C. Patil.

This is a very useful bulletin which gives not only the description but also the comparative value of the various sugar cane mills and power crushers in use. There was a time, only about twenty-five years ago, when most of the cane in the Deccan was crushed by wooden mills. A typical wooden mill crushes about 700 lbs. of cane per hour and extracts 57 to 60 per cent. juice from Pundya cane and costs about Rs. 65. Now most of the wooden mills have been replaced by iron mills. There were two main types of these. The one known as the Bari type has three rollers fixed in a line. In this mill the cane is passed between the middle and the right hand roller and is then returned between the middle and the left hand roller. The mill requires two feeders. Such a mill crushes about 700 lbs. per hour and extracts about 64 per cent. juice from Pundya cane. The Bari type mills are prepared by Bari Companies of Poona, Kiroloskar Company and Sataria Industrial Works costing between Rs. 190 to Rs. 225.

The Chhatanoga Company of America has introduced a number of crushers of various sizes in India. In this type the three rollers are arranged in a triangle

"WHERE DOES INDIA COME IN?"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—In your issue of the 12th instant, I noticed an article headed "Where does India come in?" in which, after mentioning the success of the experimental flight of a light aeroplane over Dum Dum you expressed the hope that Indian capitalists would come forward in order that civil aviation—or rather the profits therefrom—should not go into foreign hands. The light aeroplane in question is the property of the undermentioned Company, and it is the same company that is promoting the new Company to develop civil aviation. May I say at once, however, that it is very far from the thoughts of the promoters to endeavour to keep the concern British or even to view with hostility the Indianisation of aviation. We should most certainly welcome the presence of 2 Indian business men at least on the Board of Directors of the new Company whether they came from Bombay, Calcutta or elsewhere in India. Moreover, although, of course, the promoters intend to invest their own money on what we do not doubt prove to be a lucrative investment, yet they have no intention whatsoever in throwing any obstacles in the way of any Indians who wish to invest.

Special attention is being directed to training Indians both as pilots and mechanics, and any man who shows any real aptitude at all will be trained by the Company at its own expense and when declared to be fit will be taken on by the Company at the same pay as a British pilot or mechanic would receive. At the same time I think you will in fairness concede that for the present the organization and technical management of the Company must remain in British hands inasmuch as there is not, to our knowledge, any Indian with sufficient technical knowledge of aviation to organise the Company.

If there should be any Indian gentlemen who are interested sufficiently either to agree to become Directors or willing to invest money or desirous of being taught to become fully qualified pilots or mechanics we shall be only too pleased if they will communicate with us, when their wishes will receive every consideration.—Yours, etc.

W. C. LEWIS,
for Aerial Advertising Travel and Survey Agency Ltd.
Calcutta, October 16.

and hence only one feeder is required. Chhatanoga No. 23 has been found to be very useful. This crushes about 700 lbs. of cane per hour and extracts 64 to 66 per cent. juice. Kiroloskar's Kanai crusher is of Chhatanoga type and costs Rs. 290. Power crushers are also slowly coming into use. An agriculturist with a large area under sugar cane has to go in for a power crusher on account of want of labour in the crushing season. There are various types of these. Their description and working capacity are given in the bulletin. The book on the whole is very useful.

Notes of the Day.**Slump in Carol Stock.**

The latest news from Rumania, although it has too much of an official, carefully censored flavour shows that Carol's stock has gone down considerably in the local political market. M. Bratianu and his cabinet have so far played their cards carefully. It was a careful move to remind the Rumanian people what their late King said about juggling off rotten branches of the family and the young Prince who tarries in Paris waiting for a welcome sign from his following to return to his fatherland has no change against the tactics of the Liberal politicians in Rumania, unless the peasants whose sympathies are to a certain extent with Carol make a violent demonstration strong enough to coerce the administration. But they are unable to do so. The reports from the Rumanian Capital indicate that the administration is both strong and vigilant.

Students and Politics.

At a meeting of the students of Madras last week Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar and Sir C. Sankaran Nair gave some well-meant advice to them. The former asked them to confine themselves mainly to their education "without embarking upon missions for the salvation of the world at large." He, however, permitted them to "take an interest in the welfare of society" and to join and work for the Scout movement. The gist of it all is that students should not take part in politics, but should do social service. This is an old question and one on which there has been much loose thinking. We think it impossible to lay down sweeping general rules for all classes of students. We would leave students under, say, eighteen to their education including the improvement of their physique and the study of national questions. To many older students the same rule will apply but to them it is high time to learn a little by doing. More academic interest in the welfare of society has been the bane of thousands of students—and their elders.

Constructive Work.

As for the field for action, it does not matter much whether it is labelled political or social, so long as the students' activities do real good to themselves and others and do not warp their minds and hearts as barren political controversies and demonstrations often do. Constructive politics is part of social reform in its widest and best sense and need not be taboo to students. Hawking Khaddar and preaching prohibition may be branded by some as politics but constitute sound social welfare work. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar appealed to the students to marry only those girls who had attained puberty. That is excellent advice and students can do a lot of valuable propaganda by signing and persuading others to sign pledges against child marriages. Sir C. Sankaran Nair made a splendid suggestion. It is that students should make a comparative study of religions. That would, he rightly observed, enable them to discriminate between essentials and non-essentials in religion and would make them more catholic and tolerant.

"Forward" Anniversary Number.

The Fourth Anniversary number of "Forward" is an excellent production. In its 125 pages are picked nearly 80 articles by eminent publicists in India and England. The contributions deal largely with nationalism in all its aspects and review its progress in India and several other lands. Mr. De Vajra and a number of other publicists, Indian and European, have sent for this number their messages of good-will. Among the notable articles are the Right Hon. Arthur Ponsonby's "War—a Monstrous Barrenity", Mr. Saklatvala's "A World of Reaction", Prof. K. T. Shah's "The Challenge of Russia", Dr. Crossley's "The Struggle for Egyptian Independence", Dr. Tarakanth Das' "Present Day Islamic States in World Politics", Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's "A Foreign Policy for India", General Bel Tsung-wei's "Chinese Nationalist Movement" and Mr. Srinivasa Iyenger's "Swaraj Constitution". The number also contains a full and touching account of the detente of Bengal and the Indian exiles abroad. The amazing feature of the publication is that its price is only As. 8 per copy. We congratulate "Forward" on its splendid enterprise.

Happy People.

Some people are easily satisfied. Sir "C. P.", very lately of Geneva and now again of Madras, is one of them and Sir Mahomed Habibullah is another. "C. P." perhaps went to Geneva in the mood of "Nanette," the heroine of the well-known musical comedy who always said: "I want to be happy and make you happy too." "C. P." found in Lord Lytton a man with "an admirable love" for India and he brought back happy reminiscences of the Indian "delegation's" work at the League Assembly. At a party in "C. P.'s" honour, Sir Mahomed Habibullah declared himself satisfied with the work of another delegation. He referred to the "change of heart" which was "now noticeable" in South Africa as a result of the Indian Agreement. We hope the change of heart is very real. Recent events in South Africa do not encourage the public in this country to be too sanguine about it, however. As is indicated in the Barmanian case, in which an Indian lady was refused a permit to stay with her husband in the Transvaal territory, the policy of appeasing Indians continues unchecked in South Africa.

INDIA INSULTED.

BIG LABOUR GAINS

TORIES AND LIBERALS ROUTED

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Nov. 2. Big Labour gains are shown in the Municipal elections held yesterday in over 300 cities and boroughs in England and Wales not including London. Gains and losses hitherto are: Labour 105 and 12; Conservative 7 and 70; Liberals 12 and 33; Independents 16 and 25.—Reuter.

RUBBER EXPORT FROM MALAY STATES

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF GOVT. POLICY

LONDON, Nov. 2. Singapore.—At a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Malay States it was officially announced that Government's policy was to maintain restrictions of rubber exports and see that this policy is made effective.

Recent steps taken by the Government in this regard include the tightening up of measures against smuggling and legislation to prevent the accumulation of export rights, and also the provision of standard of tapping, which would be the basis of assessment. The standard of tapping will be according to the system under which, in the first place, it does not exceed the equivalent of one out in half the circumference of a tree, which will be tapped every third day.

In the second place, the system permits a minimum period of six years for the first, nine years for the second and twelve years for subsequent bark renewals.—Reuter's Special.

COMPANION TO CAP. MACINTOSH

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 2. It has been arranged that Bert Hinkler, who recently beat world's non-stop flight record for light aeroplanes by his high of 1,200 miles from Riga to Croydon, will accompany Captain Macintosh when the latter leaves England on his early start to make a non-stop flight to India next week.—

JERUSALEM REPORT DENIED

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE

LONDON, Nov. 2. Cairo.—The officials of the Imperial Airways here deny the report from Jerusalem that a representative of the British Imperial Airways has arrived at Beirut from Cairo for the purpose of negotiating with the French, creation of an air service between Egypt, Lebanon and Syria.—Reuter.

NEW SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE

LONDON, Nov. 1. "Daily Telegraph" announces that the building and endowment of the magnificent new Shakespeare memorial theatre at Stratford-on-Avon to replace the theatre burnt down last year is assured. This is as a result of the gifts to the British and American Foundation Funds exceeding £230,000 sterling of which John D. Rockefeller (Junior) had donated half million dollars to be divided equally between the two foundations.

According to Reuter's New York correspondent, active campaign is being conducted in America to raise its total contributions hitherto made from 450,000 to one million dollars.—Reuter's Special.

COTTON YARN ASSOCIATION

LONDON, Nov. 1. The Board of Cotton Yarn Association met to-day at Manchester to consider the recent breakdown of the joint conference between the Association and the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Associations. The Board by an overwhelming majority adopted the resolution that the Directors should consider whether it was desirable to have two associations and whether they should advise the members to withdraw from the Federation.—Reuter's Special.

H. E. Sir William Marris will arrive in Allahabad on the 9th November and will lay the commemorative stone of the new hotel of the Allahabad University on the 12th November.—A. P.

COMMISSION'S PERSONNEL SETTLED

NEW GOVERNMENT AT CANTON

STRONG SUPPORT TO WANG CHING WEI

CHIANGKAI-SHEK TO COMMAND ARMY?

LONDON, Nov. 2. Shanghai.—Yet another Nationalist Government is being formed in Canton under the aegis of Wang Ching Wei, ex-chairman of the Kuomintang and at present the most outstanding Nationalist politician in China. He is supported by the military authorities of Kwangtung and members of the late Sun Yat Sen's family. It is reported that Chiang Kai-shek is expected to assume command of new Government's army. The new Government is reported to be seeking Japanese advisers failing whom it is said it will invite Russians to return.—Reuter.

DIRECTORS' ACTION VINDICATED

LEGAL OPINION ABOUT P AND O CHARTER

LONDON, Nov. 2. Eminent counsel including Sir John Simon have unanimously agreed that the Directors of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company put a true construction on the charter at the meeting of 14th September. The resolution will consequently be resubmitted.—Reuter's Special.

The following message issued by Reuters on Sept. 15 describes the construction put on the charter at the meeting held on September 14.

Opposition was offered at the meeting of the Stock Holders of P. and O. Steam Navigation Company to the proposed increase of capital. Viscount Incheape presiding said that the Company's charter had not left them any option in the matter. The amendment was carried by 44 votes to 38 in favour of adjournment to enable the Board to consider the Deferred Stockholders' views. Viscount Incheape called for poll but he subsequently announced that the meeting was adjourned till 12th October.—Reuter's Special.

A PIONEER MINING EXPERT.

DEATH OF MR LOUIS STROMEYERS

ROBERTSONPET, Nov. 2. The Death of Mr. Louis Stromeier of the mining fame of Kolar Gold Field, occurred yesterday at his residence at the age of 60. His remains were interred in the Kolar Cemetery last evening in the presence of a number of officers and friends, Rev. T. J. Williams reading the burial service. Mr. Stromeier was one of the pioneers who came in the beginning of the mining operations for the purpose of prospecting the field.—Free Press.

NEW PERSIAN MINISTER IN LONDON.

PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KING

LONDON, Oct. 2. The King gave audience to Hovhannes Khan Mossaed who presented his predecessor's letters of recall and his own letter of credence as the Minister from Shah.—Reuter.

CHALLE LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

LONDON, Nov. 2. Bangkok.—French Captain Challe has left for Calcutta.—Reuter.

LEPROSY AND MEDICAL TREATMENT

BILL IN PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE

LONDON, Nov. 2. Manila.—The Lower House of the Philippine Legislature has passed the Bill permitting lepers in the new segregated leper islands, if they are financially responsible, to proceed to their homes to be treated by their own physicians.

Mr. Gilmore, the acting Governor-General, in an interview, deprecated such action and expressed the opinion that medical science had not yet fully conquered leprosy. He indicated that the measure, if passed by the other House, might be vetoed.—Reuter's Special.

SIR JOHN SIMON TO PRESIDE

GOVERNMENT TERRIBLY AFRAID OF BOYCOTT

VICEROY'S FRANTIC WOOING OF LEADERS

LABOUR AND LIBERAL PAPERS DENOUNCE EXCLUSION OF INDIANS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

DELHI, Nov. 2. The Conference of leaders summoned by the Viceroy during this week is really in connection with the coming Statutory Commission whose personnel will be announced next week. It is now positively known that the Commission is going to be a purely non-Indian Parliamentary Commission with no place even for Lord Simla. There will be five members from the Commons of whom two are to be from the Labour Party and two others from the Lords. Sir John Simon will be its Chairman. This forecast is most reliable and the next week will bear it out.

The Viceroy has summoned some of the leaders to request their co-operation. He is urging, so we learn, on them that although they as Indians have no place on it, they will be given great prominence, perhaps as co-opted members and also one learns that in case the Indian leaders do not boycott the Commission, the Viceroy is promising them the inauguration of joint-electoralities by the coming Commission. By placing before them some such temptation, the Viceroy hopes to secure their co-operation.

If the Congress resolves to boycott the Commission, the Government hope to secure the co-operation of Muslims like Sir Fazl-i-Husain and Sir Abdur Rahim. Whatever that be the Government of India are terribly nervous of a general boycott of the Commission.

MR. JINNAH'S 3 HOURS' INTERVIEW.

Mr. Jinnah had a three hours' interview yesterday. This much can now be said that in case the Congress and the Liberal Federation boycott the Commission, the Government of India will try to play Muslims against Hindus and through the efforts of some men will play their game.

UNSEEMLY ROT.

The whole affair is unseemly and one wonders what Indian members like Mr. S. R. Das and Sir Mahomed Habibullah are doing. More anon.

DELHI, Nov. 2. The Viceroy was occupied this morning in granting interviews to the Hon. Mr. Patel and Mahatma Gandhi. It is becoming clear that though the Statutory Commission will be purely Parliamentary, a plan to secure Indian Association and help both during the formative and final stages is being earnestly considered. While regret is expressed in Indian quarters at the non-inclusion of Indians in the Commission, the Government's plans are being examined with an open mind to see if they afford a fair alternative.

The Viceroy will grant interviews in the afternoon to Dr. Ansari and Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. It is understood, there was considerable anticipatory discussion between Mr. Patel, Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Dr. Ansari on the subject last evening and early this morning.—A. P.

DELHI, Nov. 2. Enquiries made in political circles here confirm the Free Press cable received yesterday that the Government of India have concurred in the decision of the Home Government that the Statutory Commission would be a purely Parliamentary one. It is understood, the claim of the India Office to appoint a purely Parliamentary Commission under the Reforms Act was considered by the Government of India in their corporate when a decision was taken, by a majority, to concur with the decision of the British Cabinet.

INDIAN MEMBERS' BETRAYAL

SIRM HABIBULLA REFUSES TO YIELD

DELHI, Nov. 2. Enquiries made in political circles here confirm the Free Press cable received yesterday that the Government of India have concurred in the decision of the Home Government that the Statutory Commission would be a purely Parliamentary one. It is understood, the claim of the India Office to appoint a purely Parliamentary Commission under the Reforms Act was considered by the Government of India in their corporate when a decision was taken, by a majority, to concur with the decision of the British Cabinet.

THE DISSENTIENT. The dissentient to this decision in the Government of India, rumour has it, was Sir Mahomed Habibullah, his other Indian colleagues Sir Bhupendranath Mitra and Mr. S. R. Das voting with the majority. A SPECIOUS PLEA.

One of the arguments urged by the India Office in favour of a purely Parliamentary Commission, it is said, was that the Reforms Act vested in the Parliament the sole responsibility of judging upon the next step and any body appointed to represent Parliament and to make its report to that body should and can consist only of members of the Parliament.

ANNOUNCEMENT POSTPONED AT ELEVENTH HOUR.

Information available also shows that these important decisions were taken early in August and preparations had been made for an announcement, but they were postponed at the eleventh hour at the suggestion of the Government of India.

INDIANS TO BE CO-OPTED MEMBERS

It is also said that what was contemplated in regard to the Assessors' scheme, which was then much discussed, is that Indians may be co-opted as members for different provinces from provincial leaders. Their function would have been limited to cross-examination of witnesses appearing before the Parliamentary Commission. They would have no other privilege.

WORK CLEAR CUT.

Informed circles also have it that the work of the Commission is all clear cut and that the Commission will concentrate its attention on the question of constitutional and administrative autonomy with consideration of subjects like law and order followed by examination of questions bearing on land

GENERAL STRIKE DECIDED UPON

PREPARING FOR GRIM STRUGGLE

COMPLETE DEADLOCK CONTEMPLATED

GENERAL COUNCIL TO MEET AT NAGPUR

KHARAGPUR, Nov. 1.

At a mass meeting of workers held under the presidency of Mr. V. V. Giri, the decision of the Railwaymen Federation Conference that there would be a general strike on all railways after a fortnight was announced. Comrade Singaravelu, Mr. D. R. Thengdi, Mr. Lalit, Mohan Ghosal, Mr. Makundeb Sircar and several others addressed the meeting dwelling on the necessity of immediate preparations for a successful strike all over India causing complete deadlock in transport service and thereby bring sufficient pressure upon Government and the railway administration.

Mr. V. V. Giri, accompanied by Mr. Manjil Kothari and others has left Kharagpur on a tour.—Free Press.

GENERAL COUNCIL TO MEET AT NAGPUR

KHARAGPUR, Nov. 1.

A meeting of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held at Nagpur on Saturday November 5 at the Mahal to make further preparations and take steps in connection with the general strike recommended by the special Conference. All affiliated unions have been wired the purport of the resolution.—Free Press.

revenue, electorates and restriction of franchise.—Free Press.

GANDHJI INTERVIEWS VICEROY.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION KEPT SECRET

DELHI, Nov. 2.

Mr. Gandhi, who has come all the way to Delhi from Mangalore, breaking his tour, had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy yesterday.

What was discussed at the meeting is a guarded secret, though it is mentioned that the Viceroy invited Mr. Gandhi's opinion on the formation of the Statutory Commission and its personnel.—Free Press.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS CONDEMNED.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The "Westminster Gazette" urging Indian representation on the forthcoming Statutory Commission recognises that the difficulty of selecting figures representative of various interests concerned, is considerable but even if it is admitted that no choice can be ideal it is so important that the principle should be admitted and a careful selection made.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS CONDEMNED.

The "Daily Herald" rightly describes the "Times" contention that the Commission will only be a "Travelling Committee of the Imperial Parliament", as unconvincing nonsense and says it is common knowledge that Government successfully invited a high judicial personage and a distinguished ex-Viceroy to act as the Chairmen. The paper condemns the alleged proposed exclusion of all Indians from the Commission and says it is admissible that the Viceroy himself holds emphatically that only a mixed Commission can hope to achieve any satisfactory result.

The "Daily News" endorses the Mahatma of Burdwan's views in favour of the appointment of some Indians on the Commission.—Reuter.

MR. S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR IN DELHI.

CANVASSING SUPPORT FOR UNITY RESOLUTION

DELHI, Nov. 2.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, who arrived here from Calcutta, to meet the Viceroy, is busy interviewing local leaders and workers of all sections.

The Congress President saw Mr. Gandhi Mr. Patel, Dr. M. A. Ansari and will be seeing Arya Samaj workers this evening. Mr. Iyengar has been canvassing support for the resolutions of the Unity Conference which have been endorsed by the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta.—Free Press.

MOSCOW EXECUTIONS

CHARNOCK'S CATEGORICAL DENIAL

NEVER EMPLOYED ANY SPIES.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

In an interview most solemnly affirms that neither Proves, Korneyanoff nor any of the twenty other executed victims was ever employed by him as a spy.—Reuter's Special.

In a message from Moscow on October 23, the Reuters stated:

The official Tass Agency states that in the espionage trial, M. Korneyanoff who married into the family of M. Prove who is a former millionaire, confessed that, after meeting M. Charnock at M. Prove's house he regularly supplied M. Charnock with secret military information.

The accused military officials M. Podreznov and M. Panov confessed that they communicated secret information to M. Prove dealing with aviation and they were rewarded for this.

TO PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPIAD OR NOT.

QUESTION BEFORE BRITISH SPORTS ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A meeting of the British Olympic Association will be held to decide whether Britain should participate in 1928 Olympiad, in view of the support given by the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee upholding the Paris decision authorising payment for broken time. The Football Associations in the British Isles last week reaffirmed their decision that such semi-amateurism could not be permitted. There has long been a difference of opinion between the Continental countries and England as to what is the amateur footballer, which, though not affecting other sports, is bound to cause considerable dissatisfaction, if the International Olympic Committee is going to allow different definition of amateur for footballers from other sports.—Reuter's Special.

TOMB OF GENGHIS KHAN.

PROF. KOSLOV DENIES REPORT OF DISCOVERY

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Moscow.—The famous explorer Professor Koslov, who is now at Leningrad, denies the report that he has discovered the tomb of the Tartar conqueror Genghis Khan near the dead city of Karakoto in Mongolia. He says that he last year visited the peak of Ikhebogdo in Mongolian Altai Range and there found the mausoleum of the ancient Mongolian Khan whose name he was unable to ascertain. Professor Koslov was unable to make excavations at the spot, as he was travelling lightly equipped after excavations in Kharakoto.—Reuter.

TOLL OF MAFALDA DISASTER.

314 PERSONS DROWNED

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Rio de Janeiro.—The final figures of the disaster to Principeza Mafalda show that 314 persons have been drowned out of 1,559 on board. Eleven officers and 231 became among the survivors. Nine officers and 37 men have been drowned.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. RESOLUTIONS.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S OPINION

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

Giving his opinion on the resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta Lala Lajpatrai in the course of a press interview said he took strong objection to the procedure by which the meeting of the Congress requested for a particular purpose was utilised by the President and thought that the objections raised by Messrs. Prakasam and Jaitramdas were sound and should have been accepted. Regarding Mr. Goswami's remarks about the Hindu Mahasabha, Lala Lajpatrai said his remarks tempted one to question the representative character of the Congress and also the All-India Congress Committee which had passed these resolutions. The Hindu Mahasabha was certainly more representative of Hindus than the Congress was of Indians as a nation.

Sir Mohammad Shafi, Mohammad Taha, expressed satisfaction at the resolutions passed and hoped that earnest efforts would be made in all the important cities to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity.—A. P.

POLICE RAIDS GALORE

LALA KIDAR NATH'S HOUSE SEARCHED

SEIZURE OF "PROSCRIBED LITERATURE."

CAMPPORE, Nov. 2. The house of Mr. Radhamani Goukuli was searched this morning by the police for alleged communist propaganda literature.—Free Press.

MORE RAIDS LAHORE

LALA KIDAR NATH'S HOUSE SEARCHED

LAHORE, Nov. 1. A strong contingent of police under the supervision of Mr. Newman and others raided the house of Mr. Kidar Nath Sehgal, member of the All-India Congress Committee and a prominent Congress man. The search began at about 11 a.m. and continued till late in the evening. The police have taken away a number of pamphlets and other papers including a copy of the pamphlet "Socio and Vezetti," a copy of the "Vanguard," a pocket note book and some private correspondence. Simultaneously with the search at Lala Kidar Nath's house the Hindi Bhawan, a publishing house of high class literature and private residence of the proprietors of the firms were also searched. The police have taken away a number of books.—Free Press.

RAID IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2. It is reported that on Tuesday morning

the police, under Mr. Blunden, Superintendent of Police, Allahabad, made a raid on the house of a Bengali resident of Daryaganj and it is stated, discovered, during the search, two revolvers, some cartridges and materials used in the manufacture of bombs.

The police also raided the house of another Bengali in Colonelgunj and it is seized some proscribed literature.—A. P.

POLICE RAIDS IN ALLAHABAD

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF AMMUNITION

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2. A revolver, cartridges, bhojalis and proscribed literature were seized by the police yesterday in Daryaganj locality of Allahabad.

The Superintendent of Police with a number of officials and constables surrounded the house of a Bengali in Daryaganj and the search which followed is understood to have resulted in the recovery of two revolvers, a number of cartridges and articles for the manufacture of bombs.

Another raid was conducted in Colonelgunj where after a search of two hours, the police are said to have discovered five bhojalis and proscribed literature in the house of another Bengali resident.—Free Press.

IF ENGLAND WERE AT WAR?

SOUTH AFRICA NEED NOT BE NEUTRAL

DR. MALAN ON FLAG SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 2. Capetown.—Widespread surprise has been caused throughout the country by an interview published by the Nationalist newspaper "Ons Vaterland" with Doctor Malan, Minister for the Interior, in which the latter maintains that the flag agreement gave the Nationalists a more favourable position than would have been secured for them by the original flag bill and declaring that if England were at war, it would not be necessary for South Africa to declare her neutrality.

The "Cape Times", in a leading article, expresses the view that the interview clearly shows that Dr. Malan does not agree with General Hertzog and Mr. Tielman Roos in regard to South Africa's neutrality. The papers declare that if other in high places follow this evil example, the flag settlement would be doomed.—Reute.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

LONDON, Oct. 2. The Westminster Gazette understands that Mr. Courtney Terrell, the well-known patently barrister has been appointed Chief Justice of Bihar and Orissa.—A. P.

MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD IN DELHI ON NOV 16TH

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2. The Associated Press understands that the Ministers of the various provincial Governments will meet in conference at Delhi on November 16th, to discuss the salaries and prospects of the Public Works, Educational, Agricultural and Industries Services in the Provinces.

The Ministers will be accompanied by their Secretaries.

The Conference, which will be presided over by Sir Mahomed Habibullah, is expected to last till November 19.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2. A public meeting will be held in Delhi tomorrow under the presidency of Hakim Ajmal Khan, when Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Doctor Ansari will explain the resolutions adopted by the Unity Conference held recently at Calcutta.

An inter-communal dinner has been arranged for day after tomorrow, which will be attended by about two hundred people. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar will preside.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar leaves for Madras on the 4th November.—A. P.

A complaint has been filed by the Commissioner of Police, charging the Editor of "New Burma" the Nationalist English weekly, with publishing an alleged seditious article. The District Magistrate has issued a warrant against the accused and the hearing of the case has been fixed for the 12th instant.—A. P.

MONSTER WHALE BEACHED

REWARD FOR BRAVING PERILS

KARACHI FISHERMEN'S STORY OF ENCOUNTER

KARACHI, Nov. 2. Between eighty and ninety fishermen successfully beached a whale on reclaimed land near the newly constructed west wharf late last night. The monster measured thirty feet long and four and half feet in diameter, and is estimated to weigh 20,000 pounds.

The fishermen narrated an interesting story of their encounter with the whale, fifteen miles outside Karachi harbour. They were fishing when the whale became entangled in their net. They fought strenuously with the monster four days and nights during which period they were dragged a distance of ten miles in the direction of Clifton. The fishermen were in peril several times, as the whale tried to capsize their boat when they were in mid ocean, and would probably have succeeded, had not the sea been exceptionally calm. Eventually, reinforcements arrived to assist the fishermen, and with their help, the monster was towed into Karachi harbour, though not without considerable difficulty and danger.

Soon after landing, the whale was over come with a bilious attack in the course of which it spouted out large quantities of materials, including an empty biscuit tin, some coconut, nutting, and a large fish weighing ten pounds.

Large crowds of visitors from all parts of Karachi are now viewing the captive monster whose commercial value is out at several thousands of rupees.—A. P.

LATE ARRIVAL OF MAIL TRAINS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2. The Madras Mail due at Howrah tomorrow (Thursday) morning is already 12 hours late on the M. and S. M. Railway line owing to breaches on that line.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway are running a duplicate train from Waltair to Howrah.

The Mail from Bombay to Calcutta is already five hours late on the G. I. P. line. The cause of late running in this case is not known.—A. P.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN OFFICE SEARCHED

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

It is understood that as a sequel to the recently reported seizure of arms and ammunition, and the arrest of three Bengalees, at Deoghar, in Bihar, a number of house searches were made by the Lahore C.I.D. yesterday. The office of the Hindi "Sahitya Sammelan", and the houses of Mr. Jaichandra Vidyalkar and Mr. Kidar Nath Sahgal, President of the Punjab Political Sufferers' Conference were searched. The searches lasted several hours, and the police seized certain documents which are being examined.—A. P.

GRUESOME SEA MYSTERY

FISHING SMACK DRIFTS 4000 MILES AWAY

CANNIBALISM PRACTISED BY LAST SURVIVORS?

LONDON, Nov. 2. Seattle.—A gruesome mystery of the sea was revealed on the arrival of the liner "Margaret Dollar" which picked up off Washington State coast 85 foot Japanese fishing smack with a crew of two dead men in sleeping quarters.

Apparently the smack had drifted 4,000 miles across the Pacific. Quarantine physicians found a pile of bones on board which in their opinion were the sole remains of the crew of seven or eight men, besides the two whose bodies were found. It was declared that cannibalism was undoubtedly practised at any rate by the last survivors.—Pester.

THE ARMISTICE DAY

"PROMISES TO BE AN HISTORIC EVENT"

Rugby.—On the Armistice Day this year it is proposed that all parts of the British Empire shall be enabled by wireless telephony to join in one great celebration. A concert organised in connection with the British Legion will be held at the Albert Hall, London, from eight until ten o'clock in the evening. Some 10,000 ex-Service men will sing the marching and other songs of the Great War.

The most important feature, however, will be an address by the Prince of Wales. About 450 millions of British throughout the Empire and on ships at Sea will be able, atmospherics permitting, to hear the spoken message of the Prince. It promises to be an historic event.—B. O. W.

CHANNEL SWIMMER'S NEW VENTURE

TO "DO" STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR

LONDON, Nov. 1. Rugby.—Miss Mercedes Gleitze, London Typist, unable until next summer to make further attempt to swim the English channel has decided to try and swim across the Straits of Gibraltar. It is stated she will leave for North Africa at the beginning of December and that she expects to make her attempt about the Christmas. The width of the Straits varies from nine miles at the narrowest point to twenty-four miles at the western extremity but owing to currents Miss Gleitze may have to swim twenty-five miles or more.—B. O. W.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO TREASURY

ARTHUR SAMUEL SUCCEEDS RONALD MCNEILL

LONDON, Nov. 1. Rugby.—It is officially announced that Mr. Arthur Samuel, Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the place of Mr. Ronald McNeill who was recently promoted to a seat in the Cabinet.—B. O. W.

INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE EXHIBITION

LONDON, Nov. 1. Rugby.—Interesting developments in the textile world is the movement now well advanced for the establishment of a permanent exhibition which is to include textiles of all kinds and is to be international in scope and has behind it some of the largest firms in trade. Announcement of the scheme will probably be made within a few weeks.—B. O. W.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO DR. BESANT

MADRAS, Nov. 2. To place on record her services to India, the citizens of Madras will give a public reception to Dr. Besant on Monday next, at 5.30 p.m., in Gokhale Hall, under the Presidency of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.—A. P.

ECHO OF RAJKUMARI CASE

ALLEGED FORGED DOCUMENT

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31. Orders were passed late to-day after noon in the petition made on behalf of the Nepalee girl named Rajkumari against Padam Prasad and two others stating that the document produced by Padam Prasad at the time of his trial on a charge of the selling of Rajkumari to prove he was a forged one, Padam Prasad, it was alleged, produced this document purporting to be a certified copy of Rajkumari's birth certificate, which showed that she was above the age of eighteen at the time of the alleged offence.

The Magistrate rejected the petition holding that it was a matter for a departmental inquiry for the Benares Collectorate.—A. P.

LOCAL SELF GOVT. IN VILLAGES

FINANCIAL PROBLEM

RAO BAHADUR PAI'S AD RES AT SATARA

The first District Local Bodies' Conference of the Satara District was held at Patwa on the 29th instant. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai presided.

The proceedings began with a welcome speech by Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, the Chairman of the Reception Committee who amongst other subjects dwell on the importance of the financial problem, and how lack of funds always came in the way of carrying out public utility purposes.

INSUFFICIENT FINANCES.

"Given the best civic spirit in the entire membership of our Municipalities, Local Boards and Village Panchayats, said Mr. Cooper the problem of our problems is finance. The sources of the best town or district or village council are after all limited by the capacity of the assesses to pay. Some of these bodies are ready with large schemes of improvements and would be only too glad to put these through. But most of our bodies all in this District, have one common tale to tell,—that financially all of them are in low water.

WELL DONE PUNJAB

DUTY OF MUSLIMS

Commenting on the decision of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, to accept the decision of the Calcutta Unity Conference the "Khilafat Daily" writes:—

"Thank God even our Punjab brethren have risen to the occasion and have begun to strive for ending communal dissensions. Mr. S. Srinivas Ayangar must not have had, the least idea that the Punjab would be the first province to respond to his noble call. We congratulate Sir Mohamed Shafee and the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, on taking the lead in accepting the decision of the Calcutta Conference. By this wise step they have washed off the stigma of communalism from the face of their province. The fact is that the generous spirit and the commendable tolerance shown by the Hindus of Bengal cannot go unwatered. It is bound to make a deep and lasting impression upon the Muslims. As it is by nature, Muslims are never slow in being impressed by a generous treatment. As they are not slow in fighting with their adversaries when it comes to fighting, so also they do not lack in generosity and tolerance when these things are required.

"They now see that this offer for peace is backed by a larger and more sensible body of Hindus and there is no reason for their being slow in lending their hearty support to it. We do not think that Muslims are so narrow-minded as to offend the feelings of their Hindu brethren when they see that their right of killing cows has been accepted by the Hindu."

The paper further advises the Muslim community not to fall a victim to any pernicious propaganda or provocation and to abide faithfully by the decision. If there is any matter on which the difference of opinion arises it would be better to refer the matter to the Congress because it is for the Congress now to see that the terms of the agreement are kept by both the parties.

In conclusion the paper requests the Bombay Branch of the Muslim League, and other Muslim organisations in the country, to lend their hearty support to the agreement.

REPAIRS TO DR. TURNER SANATORIUM

STANDING COMMITTEE GRANTS RS. 14,540

At a meeting of the Standing Committee held on Wednesday afternoon at the Corporation Hall, several items were discussed including a letter from the Commissioner regarding the reconstruction of the building of Dr. Turner Sanatorium at Bhivwada.

The Commissioner, in his letter, stated that in the opinion of the Special Engineer, Development Works, the building was not in a condition to necessitate complete reconstruction which would cost at least Rs. 2,00,000. There was nothing wrong with the building except the portico which was in a dilapidated condition and was propped up for the time being. At first it was proposed to do away with the portico altogether but the Health Officer considered its retention necessary on the ground that it facilitated open air treatment, especially in the monsoon. The cost of reconstructing the portico and repairing the verandah was estimated at Rs. 14,540.

The grant was made by the Standing Committee.

TREATMENT OF KAKORI PRISONERS

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED IN U. P. COUNCIL

GOVT. ACCUSED OF SUPPLYING INCORRECT AND MISLEADING INFORMATION

LUCKNOW, Nov. 2. Question time was lively as to-day's meeting of the United Provinces Council. There was a volley of supplementary questions.

TREATMENT TO KAKORI PRISONERS.

There was also a long string of questions and supplementary questions in regard to the health, diet and treatment meted to the Kakori conspiracy case prisoners.

The official reply was that the Government was not inclined to accord special treatment to the Kakori prisoners.

"SUPPLYING INCORRECT INFORMATION."

At the end of question time, Rai Bahadur Lala Sitaram stated that he had received a note from Pandit Narakchand, asking for leave to move the adjournment of the House to consider an urgent and important question, namely what the Pandit termed the growing tendency of the Government to supply incorrect and misleading information to the Council in their replies to questions put to them, their persistence in sticking to wrong answers and their refusal even to inquire into the correctness of the facts as stated by non-official members.

The President ruled the motion out of order, because in his view in the first place it lacked definiteness, and secondly, because it did not refer to a specific matter of recent occurrence.

There was another notice for leave to

move the adjournment of the Council. It was from Tanakur Manjit Singh Rathore who wanted the House to adjourn to consider the question of the treatment of the Kakori prisoners a large number of whom, as motion stated, deserved to be given special treatment.

In ruling the motion out of order, the President referred to a restriction to which all adjournment motions were subject to, namely, that the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved. The President remarked: "Nonofficial members are aware that a resolution was tabled and admitted by me for discussion to-morrow, the terms of which were that

"This Council recommends to the Government to commute the sentences of death passed against four of the convicts in the Kakori case to one of imprisonment, and to grant special division treatment to all persons now in jail in connection with the said case."

This resolution has been disallowed by H. E. the Governor on the ground that it related to a matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law. As his decision is final, the present adjournment motion relates to a matter on which a resolution cannot be moved. Therefore the motion for adjournment is out of order.

The Council next proceeded to vote supplementary estimates.—A. P.

GOVT'S STORE PURCHASES

INDENTING OFFICER'S ARBITRARY DECISIONS

"The following letter has been addressed on the 15th October 1927, by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, regarding non-acceptance of the lowest tender for the purchase of Printing Paper by the Government:—

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to draw your attention to the item of Paper-Printing in the abstract of half-year ending 31st December 1926 of cases in which the lowest tender was not accepted.

The explanation given was that the two quotations, viz. the lowest and the highest were cabled to the indenting officer who in reply stated that he preferred Messrs. Alex. Cowan's tender to the lowest one. The remarks of the India Store Department, London, show that despite of the equally suitable quality of the paper of the lowest tendering firm, the highest of Messrs. Alex. Cowan was accepted. My Committee cannot understand why the indenting officers are given such wide powers which so often are abused as in the present case. If the quality of the paper of the lowest tender was thought to be "equally suitable" by the responsible Department of the Government of India viz. the India Store Department, London, it is one's comprehension why the indenting officer insisted upon the paper of a particular make.

A similar case of waste of public funds was brought by my Committee to the notice of the Government sometime back in connection with the insistence of an indenting officer upon the purchase of Messrs. Dickinson's paper. It subsequently transpired that the indent was placed by one of the major local Governments which are given full autonomy as regards their stores purchase policy. If the case under discussion does not emanate from any of the major local Governments, my Committee impress upon the Government the urgent necessity of issuing an immediate order to their indenting officers not to insist upon articles of certain manufactures, when equally good and economical goods can be had from other sources.

If the name was placed with the India Store Department, London, by any of the major local Governments, my Committee will be obliged if the Government will be pleased to inform them of their names so that they might be approached in that connection."

RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC

The Secretary, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, writes:—

Mr. Biggs in his presidential address at the Railway Conference, Simla, has asked us to why Passengers' Associations and the travelling public in India should help Railway Companies in putting a stop to the practice of passengers travelling without tickets. He has also stated that "If those numerous societies whose object it is to bring to the notice of Railway administrations the hardships often to a large extent imaginary etc." It is not true that the complaints brought to the notice of the Railway Companies by Passengers' Associations are imaginary. I challenge Mr.

DEVICE TO LOWER INDIANS' STATUS

ALTERATION OF BRITISH GUIANA CONSTITUTION

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2. Mr. C. F. Andrews, interviewed by the Associated Press concerning the statement that a definite alteration of the constitution of British Guiana was contemplated whereby the power of the purse would be taken out of the hands of the legislature, and vested in the Governor himself, stated that if the report was correct, the gravity of the situation could hardly be overestimated.

The Constitution of British Guiana was of a peculiar character, placing it above the colonial rank. It was also safeguarded by statutes. There was a court of policy containing seven official members and eight elected members. There was also a combined court containing all the members of the court of policy, and six financial representatives elected by the people. This combined court had at present statutory powers of financial control. When the question of fresh Indian emigration was considered by the Indian Legislature, the demand was made that the present electoral rights which Indians possessed should be secured to them for all time by statute, and this demand was favourably considered but the present news, if it were confirmed, would indicate an unsettling of the position which would be of a far-reaching character.

The Indian stake in British Guiana was very great, because two-fifths of the population was East Indian. The number of East Indians on the electoral roll was rapidly increasing, and a powerful movement has been started in the last two years whereby those Indians who had the franchise might be instructed and enabled to exercise their full powers. If the control over finance were to be placed now in the hands of the Governor instead of the enfranchised citizens, it would obviously lower the value of the franchise and the status of Indians as citizens.—A. P.

Biggs to point out any such complaints made by any Passengers' Association. The reason why Mr. Biggs complains about the non-co-operation of the Passengers' Associations is that the Railway Companies and their officers think that they are always right, and, therefore, they do not care to consider the suggestions of the public bodies. If the Railway Companies in India were to co-operate with Passengers' Associations and public many of the grievances would be redressed in no time. Even the constitution of the Railway Conference Association is such that public bodies are debarred from taking any part therein and the work is carried on in a hush. Even the present constitution of the Local Advisory Committees of which Mr. Biggs boasts very much is very defective. The public will not be satisfied unless mandatory powers are given to these committees. At present working of these committees is nothing but a farce. The experience of Mr. Jayakar on G. I. P. Railway Committee will prove this. I may tell Mr. Biggs that without co-operation of the Passengers' Associations Railway administration in India will not gain success.

OUTCASTES AND SLAVES

OUTRAGEOUS CASTE BARRIERS IN KERALA

MAHATMA'S MOMENTOUS DECISION

SACRIFICES KHADI TO WORK FOR "UNTOUCHABLES"

In reply to the address of the Adi-Dravidas at Calicut, Mahatmaji said:—

Dear friends,—It has given me the greatest pleasure to be in your midst, I also liked the idea of your absolutely facing me, so that I can have a good look at all of you. It distresses me somewhat that we have got these different sections here. But, perhaps, it was inevitable—inevitable for my convenience. I had also hoped that I shall be able to see a much larger number, as I have done elsewhere, of you.

Now I have gone through the whole of your address, because I see a translation of it. You don't want me to give you my assurance that my whole heart is with you. And, if more lip profession should make me one amongst you I have even described myself as a Nayadi. But I know that, at the present moment, it is, perhaps, an imprudent profession. I have not come in touch with a single Nayadi, and on the only occasion when I was able to see a

Nayadi I was not able to get a touch of him, because a fearful hedge divided me from him. I could not induce him to come round the hedge and on to the road, where I and my friends were standing, and I made myself believe that, then, I had no time to pass nor walk along the hedge and then pass by it and go on to this friend. So, if anybody in this audience or elsewhere accused me of making empty profession, I should straightway plead guilty. I should also unhesitatingly declare that I felt for them and felt for you as keenly as any one can possibly do in this world. Well, I am rather afraid that this very long address you have not understood, nor has it been explained to you. And so, I propose to tell you what that address contains. The substance of it is that those who are called untouchables and unapproachables and unseeables are treated in the land of their birth as not merely outcastes, but as slaves; that they are property to be sold and bought; that you do not even enjoy the right of road that a human being should have in every part of the world, and that it was not without much difficulty that you were able successfully to get one girl admitted into a Municipal School in Calicut. I do not know how far this last allegation, which is specific, is true; but I am quite aware that the substance of your address is true. And it is true, because, even we, who have gathered here and are witnessing this giving of address to me and my speech to you, have been and are neglectful of your interests. If we, who falsely call ourselves touchables, and what not, and arrogate superiority to ourselves, really felt for you as blood-brothers, these things could not stand for one single day. But there is a silver lining to this black cloud. Hindu conscience has been stung to the quick, and, at the present moment, a mighty movement is going on throughout the length and breadth of India to do some little reparation to you for the atrocious wrong that has been done to you. Many Indians who are known as great men are to-day interesting themselves in this matter. I have, therefore, no doubt, whatsoever, in my mind that the time is soon coming when these disabilities will disappear in their entirety. And I have no doubt also that if these disabilities do not disappear by some act of sacrifice and repentance on the part of the Hindus, Hinduism itself will disappear.

DEMAND FOR EDUCATION.

You have suggested, or it has been suggested on your behalf, in the address, that has been presented to me, that there should be institutions established for you all over, which have residential arrangements for the instruction of your boys. The idea is no doubt admirable. You have yourselves mentioned the name of Mr. Kelappan Nair. He is conducting one such institution. Not very far from here is also Shabari Ashram. But I know that these are all too short for their requirements. And I want to tell you, and tell everybody in this audience that, if more institutions have not sprung into being, it is not due to want of funds, but it is due to want of workers. There are Hindus enough to-day in India, who are willing to give as much money as may be required, if they can be assured that there are honest, industrious, self-sacrificing and intelligent workers to do this work. But to the shame of Savarna Hindus, it must be confessed that we have not many workers of the stamp I have described for this work, and I am also aware, that, locally, there is not even money enough for this work. The largest amount of money required even for this work comes from the North. It should not be so, and, in order that this movement of reform, which is long overdue in Hinduism, may become really universal in India, it is necessary that local Hindus everywhere, should come forward and organise this reform both with men and money. And for this purpose, I want to make a concrete suggestion. Contrary to my expectation, this meeting is more a

meeting of Savarna Hindus and others than of Adi-Dravidas. At the end, therefore, of this meeting, I propose to make an appeal not for Khadi Fund, but for this particular kind of work; and I would use that fund as a nucleus for a larger fund for work to be done in Kerala. And whatever may be collected at this meeting, I shall hold, in order that it might be handed over to a committee, that may be formed here locally, because I feel that it is not right that always for this class of work, money should come from the North. Work so done cannot be considered to be really substantial. Whereas, what is necessary is that every Hindu should definitely heal this wrong, and, at least, make reparation by setting apart a certain sum from months to months or years to years for this work. And I can give you this assurance that whatever money that you now subscribe now, I shall not part with, unless I have seen a proper committee with a proper purse, set in working order.

MEASURES OF REFORM.

Now so much for the part that Savarna Hindus have got to play. But you have very properly, or it has been very properly said for you in this address that, after all, salvation must come from your own self. I have no doubt that, if you could only feel your strength, you could free yourselves to-day. But it has been stated, and properly stated, in this address that it is, at the present moment, beyond your capacity to feel this glow of strength. But there are some things which you can do at once. If you are drinking you must give up drinking. If you are smoking you must give up smoke. If you are eating dead meat, carrion, you must give that up. I hold it to be intolerable for a Hindu to kill cows or to eat beef. That is one practice enjoined most strictly upon every Hindu. And in my own humble opinion, this abstention from cow-killing and beef-eating has a much deeper meaning than appears on the surface. I would like you, therefore, to give up this habit. I have just now heard from our host that many of you are giving up eating beef. And it gives me very great pleasure to hear this. I must apologise to you for even thinking that you have been eating beef. But as you will recall, I spoke conditionally. But I know that Adi-Dravidas in other parts of the South do eat beef. And if you will carry on this process of self-purification, little by little, you will find an evolution in your own, and you will also acquire self-confidence, which can't possibly be gained by anybody.

Now, I do not propose to say anything more to you, because I want to do the business that I have proposed for myself. But I shall hope that, since you have been brought here, or you have come here, those who have organised this meeting will more fully explain what I have told you, and you yourselves will go out into the midst of those who are related to you or known to you and carry my message to them.

Now, before I send out collectors in the midst of this meeting, I should like principal men to announce their subscriptions themselves, if they have not got money enough in their pockets. Whatever is announced, I shall expect to be paid before I leave for Mangalore. I am an expert in making and organising collections, and I know that it is a most dangerous thing to give credit for more than a few hours in the matter of collection. I want to exert no pressure, save the pressure of love. But, if you realise the significance of the speech I have made to you, I do not want you to give in a niggardly fashion. I want you to consider this as your own work. Now, I leave this matter of collection in your hands.

At this stage, donations to the extent of about Rs. 380 were announced and paid on the spot.

A LETTER READ OUT.

Whilst collections were going on, Mahatmaji read out a letter, which was handed over to him just then, and it was as follows:—

"On the 5th instant I had occasion to go in the company of the District Scout Master and a Provincial Organising Secretary of the Boy Scouts' Association to the house of a lawyer. The agent of this gentleman received us all kindly and offered seats in the verandah. Subsequently, however, that lawyer was given our visiting card. His Agent came out, and told me that since from my name I appeared to be an unapproachable, I should stand out in the courtyard. Out of self-respect, I came away. I do not wish to encroach on your valuable time by offering criticisms on this occasion of the highly educated Brahmin gentleman. It will surely pain you to know that the lawyer mentioned is also one of the best Brahmins in the District. The particular instance, therefore, shows how deep-rooted is the vice of untouchability in this part of India."

A SHAMEFUL THING.

Mahatmaji carefully omitted all the names in the letter and said:—

Of course this is a shameful thing. I believe that this instance must have hap-

pened, because, I know myself that in states of this character have happened elsewhere also. It is certainly not creditable. But let us all who are here make soon penance for those who are still hedging unapproachability. I can understand a man full of superstition doing this; but I cannot possibly understand a man who has received college education such as it is, has become a lawyer, is practising and so on, and still having, what shall I say? the audacity or the ignorance or whatever adjective or whatever word you may wish to use and turn out a man every inch of him a gentleman. This instance ought not to occur. However, I have mentioned this instance to you in order to make my appeal more effective.

My suggestion now is that the organisers of this meeting will not let the grass grow under their feet, but they will set about working to-day and form a little committee not for name, but for work and for substantial work. Send me the names of that committee. I am going to-day to Mangalore and as I had expected to go to Ceylon, I won't be able to go nor shall I be able to give four days to Mangalore, as I had expected to do. But, having received an urgent invitation from the Viceroy, who wants me to go to Delhi on "urgent and important matters," as he puts in his telegram, I am obliged to interrupt my journey to Ceylon and go to Delhi from Mangalore, and then I hope to return as quickly as possible, and go to Ceylon. But you can correspond with me in Delhi, where I expect to reach on the 31st, and I should be there for three days. I make the suggestion in order that you may lose no time. I want this committee to be a substantial committee, and the committee should make it a point of honour to raise every penny that may be required for this work in Malabar itself. I know now enough of Malabar. I know that Malabar has the capacity for financing this, your purification movement.

AN APPEAL TO SOUTH INDIANS

RUPEE FUND SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi's tour in Tamil Nadu and Kerala though principally on Khaddar propaganda turned itself into one for the solution of Untouchability with his approach to Kerala and while in Kerala. The problem faced him from Madurai onwards where he began with the Nadars and ended in Calicut with the Chermans and Nayadits. What more proof of this is necessary than the following statement he made at Palghat in reply to the addresses presented by the Ezhavas and the Depressed Classes: "He was soon to lay aside Khadi work to take up the solution of untouchability." Again at Calicut, the centre of the Adi-Dravidas, he became so heart-stricken at the recital of the innumerable grievances against the so-called higher classes that he (Mahatma Gandhi) then and there started a fund for their amelioration and refused to take any money for his Khaddar Fund. These are his actual words:—

"And for this purpose, i.e. for the solution of untouchability I want to make a concrete suggestion. Contrary to my expectation this meeting is more a meeting of Savarna Hindus and others than of Adi-Dravidas. At the end, therefore, of this meeting I propose to make an appeal not for Khadi Fund but for this particular kind of work; and I would use that fund as a nucleus for a larger fund for work to be done in Kerala. And whatever may be collected at this meeting, I shall hold, in order that it might be handed over to a committee that may be formed here locally, because I feel that it is not right that always for this class of work money should come from the North. Work so done cannot be considered to be really substantial. Whereas, what is necessary is that every Hindu should definitely heal this wrong, and at least make reparation by setting apart a certain sum from month to month or years to year for this work. And I can give you this assurance that whatever money that you now subscribe now, I shall not part with, unless I have seen a proper committee with proper purse, set in working order."

What is the duty of Bombay South Indians who have been driven to Bombay by the economic crisis? At a time when they would think of nothing but their education and resources for

uplift of the large number of their down-trodden brothers and sisters, they had to go out in search of employment. Bombay is one of such colonies where a large number, both Brahmins and Non-Brahmins, are for all practical purposes settled. They go home once every one or two years and the short period of leave is taken up in seeing those near and dear to them and in tending to domestic and other private affairs. The only way they can be of service to their unfortunate brothers and sisters at home, is, to quote Mahatma's words, "by setting apart a certain sum from month to month or year to year for this work, i.e. for the solution of untouchability." This may seem a tall order to many a South Indian here as they are drawing meagrely small salaries. But it is given to them, even the lowest salaried, once a way to offer their mite as a reparation, however small, and one such opportunity has now presented itself with the starting of a fund by Mahatma Gandhi himself. According to private advice Mahatmaji expects to return to South India during the early part of January 1928 after the Madras Congress. On that occasion a handsome nurse, bearing the large number of South Indians and the fairly advanced views they held on our social customs may be

TRANSPARENT HUMAN BODY

A FRENCH DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY

A Paris Correspondent of an English paper writes:—

A French doctor named Andre Tours claims to have discovered a means of making the human body transparent, so that all the organs can be seen working as if through a mirror. He claims that his discovery will revolutionise surgery and medicine.

When I interviewed Dr. Tours, he said:—

"In future the human mechanism will be open to the doctor's eye. No longer will he have to diagnose almost blindly and consult with others."

"He will be able to see the trouble at once. In surgery, in consumption, in cancer, and all the diseases, the transparency of flesh will be an enormous boon to doctors."

Dr. Tours preferred not to talk about the exact nature of his discovery. "It is a secret at present," he said, "but soon I shall reveal it to the medical profession."

AKOLA HINDU SABHA.

ON UNITY RESOLUTIONS

AKOLA, Nov. 2.

The Working Committee of the Akola Hindu Sabha in a meeting held yesterday passed a resolution to the following effect:—

"That this Sabha generally approves of the lines on which the resolution with respect to the conversion and music questions were passed in the Unity Conference at Calcutta."

With respect to the resolution on the slaughter of cows this Sabha feels that the same ought to be restricted to a slaughter house or in places where arrangements have been made for a slaughter house in a place specially set apart for the purpose by the local authority in consultation of the leaders of both the communities.—Free Press.

STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

(Continued from Column 6.)

that India played in the Great War, the heroism of her troops, and the loyalty and liberality of her princes and people, these were even more potent factors in impressing upon the people of England, the justice and reasonableness of India's demand for self-government; and the first step towards parliamentary recognition of that right was taken in the passing of the Government of India Act of 1919.

AN INNOCUOUS MEASURE.

But even before the passing of that Act, other forces hostile to Indian aspirations had begun to assert themselves. England's gratitude and good-will towards India were short-lived. With the abrupt collapse of Germany and the ending of the Great War in 1918 and therefore the disappearance of all near danger, Britain's attitude towards India gradually began to change, proving the truth of the poet's saying

When the devil is ill, the devil is a saint would be
When the devil is well, the devil is a saint he would be!

A SUCCESS AND A FAILURE.

That movement proved partly a success, and partly a failure, as it was bound to prove. It succeeded in shattering once for all the old faith of English-educated Indians in the justice and goodwill of a soulless foreign bureaucracy; it failed in the impossible political feat it attempted to achieve, namely, of organising three-hundred millions of people to that absolute pitch of self-restraint and to that measure of non-violent mass disobedience as will bloodlessly force the foreign bureaucracy to yield completely to the national demand for Swaraj or full self-government. The boycott of schools and courts brought hundreds of patriotic youths and scores of self-respecting pleaders out for national work which, however, was soon found insufficient for them all. Similarly the boycott of Councils kept all the more ardent nationalists out, and only helped the moderates and Justices and other communalists to get into the various legislatures and work them so as to weaken the national movement. The boycott of the visits of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. (To be Continued.)

Mr. Harold Tinker, Principal, Training College, Agra will be appointed Special Officer of the Agra University in the place of Mr. K. P. Kichlu on deputation to South Africa. Mr. Kichlu sails from Bombay on the 9th November.—A. P.

Mr. Arthur Samuel has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury in succession to Mr. Ronald McNeill.—Renter.

presented to him for untouchability work. Mahatmaji were to give untouchability preference over his own pet child, Khaddar, then even the simplest of us can realise, if we have not already done so, the gravity of the problem of untouchability in Kerala. Will the sons and daughters of Tamil Nadu and Kerala in Bombay rise to the occasion and give their mite for a purpose? Even a Rupee Fund payable by all South Indians is sure to bring in a fat amount considering the large number here. Will they hear the call of the Nayadi and make the vast problem lying beneath it? The time is up and it is for South Indians to answer the call. Yours etc. B. KRISHNA AYYAR.

82/24, Miranda Building, Dadar, October 31.

DEMAND FOR COASTAL RESERVATION

"NOT A SIGN OF RACIAL ANIMOSITY."

MR. HAJI REFUTES LONDON CHAMBER'S VIEW.

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

One of the most debated issues in regard to the question of reservation of coastal trade for Indian-owned vessels only is the right of a country to make such discrimination against foreign shipping. During the sittings of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee when witness after witness made the demand for coastal reservation, they were subjected to severe cross-examination by the members of the Committee, some of whom maintained that it was not open to a country to make such discrimination. At a recent meeting of the East Indian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, reference was made to the demand for coastal reservation as a sign of the increasing racial animosity of Indian politicians. In this connection importance attaches to a comprehensive review of the question with a comparative study of legislation in other countries by Mr. Sarabhai Haji, M. L. A.

GERMAN ECONOMIST'S VIEW.

"Substitution of national agencies in place of foreign organisations exploiting its economic resources" declares Mr. Sarabhai Haji "is a characteristic feature of a dependent country emerging into national consciousness. The feeling that, then, pervades a country is well summed up, with a historic background by the German Economist Friedrich List, who in his National System of Political Economy when dealing with the special subject of navigation, says:—

"The subject of the restriction upon navigation, constitutes a formidable stumbling block in the path of the advocates of restricted free trade, which they are only too glad to pass over in silence, especially if they are members of the mercantile community, i.e. sea port owners. The truth of the matter is this. Restrictions on navigation are governed by the same law as restrictions upon any other kind of trade. Freedom of navigation and the carrying trade conducted by foreigners, are serviceable and welcome to communities in the early stages of their civilization, so long as their agriculture and manufacture still remain undeveloped. Owing to the want of capital and experienced seamen, they are willing to abandon navigation and foreign trade to other nations. Later on, however, when they have developed their producing power to a certain point and acquired skill in ship-building and navigation then they will desire to extend their foreign trade, to carry it on in their own ships, and become a naval power themselves. Gradually, their own mercantile marine grows to such a degree that they feel themselves in a position to exclude the foreigner and to conduct their trade to the most distant places by means of their own vessels. Then the time has come when, by means of restrictions on navigation, a nation can successfully exclude the more wealthy, more experienced and more powerful foreigners from participation in the profits of that business. When the highest degree of progress in navigation and maritime power has been reached, a new era will set in, no doubt, and such was the stage of advancement which Dr. Prioleau had in mind when he wrote 'that the time may come when it may be as politic to repeal this Navigation Act as it was to make it.'"

EXAMPLE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Navigation restrictions placed at one time or another upon non-National Shipping have formed the principal method of development of the mercantile marine of to-day. The United States, Russia, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Japan, Chile, Greece and Turkey have now reserved their coastal trade to national ships only. Even in England, coastal trade is practically reserved to national vessels as evidenced by the fact that 98 per cent. of the Home trade is in the hands of British Shipping Companies. It is interesting to note, moreover, that the predominant position of British Shipping not merely in the coastal and overseas trade of the United Kingdom but also in the coastal and foreign trade of other countries owes its origin to the operation for centuries in the past, of restrictive statutes well-known throughout the world as the Navigation Laws of England—a set of most formidable and most effective legislative enactments.

Indian Shipping, on the other hand, is in that initial stage of development when restrictive measures are essential for its wholesome progress and it is most natural, therefore, that attention should be drawn to the immediate application of a number

of restrictions to Coastal Navigation which by International Law is a matter of domestic purpose and upon which even under the British Merchant Shipping Act, any component part of the Empire may legislate on independent lines. Such being the case, the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee in its report, recommends as the most effective means of the development of Indian Marine that the Indian Coastal Trade should be reserved "for ships, the ownership and controlling interests in which are predominantly Indian." Their Report is one of the very few of the Reports of the Committees after the Reforms of 1919, that may be called national in tone and outlook. Though there is a dissenting Minute, the Report cannot be said to be divided on racial lines. The two independent Europeans on the Committee, including the President, have joined their three Indian colleagues in signing the Majority Report. The Minute of Dissent has been signed by the member representing foreign shipping interests. The Majority Members had before them not merely the historical precedents referred to above but also the large mass of Indian evidence urging the reservation policy finally recommended by them. An analysis of the evidence submitted to the Committee makes this point perfectly clear.

TREND OF EVIDENCE.

The number of written statements received by this Committee from all parts of the country amounted to 128 of which 72 were tested by the oral examination of their authors. All the Indian witnesses orally examined, 38 in number, and those representing 15 India Commercial Associations were wholeheartedly in favour of the creation and development of a national Mercantile Marine owned, managed and ultimately manned by Indians. Of the 34 European witnesses, most of the 19 who were either occupying independent positions or were in the service of the Government as Port Officers and ship surveyors, seemed willing to give Indians a chance to develop their own shipping, though some of them were not sure of the ultimate success of such attempts. However, the dihard opposition even to the very idea of an Indian Mercantile Marine as embodied in the provision by the Government of facilities for nautical training (grant of facilities for nautical training came from the witnesses representing or connected with the British Shipping Companies in India and from the European Chambers of Commerce which in some cases were represented by the European Ship-owners themselves.

The summary of evidence in the Report, therefore, says "goes to show that an ideal Indian Mercantile Marine may be briefly described as follows:—

- (a) Ships to be registered in India.
- (b) Officers and crews to be Indians.
- (c) The ships to be owned by Joint Stock Companies (public or private) registered in India with rupee capital, with a majority of Indians on the Directorate or to be owned and managed by individual Indians.
- (d) The majority of the shares in the Companies to be held by Indians.
- (e) The management of the Companies to be predominantly in the hands of Indians.
- (f) The ships shall be built in Indian shipyards belonging to Companies constituted in a similar manner.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS.

As an ideal to be worked up eventually, we accept the above definition, but for the present, we do not consider that it is capable of practical realisation in full. What we wish to provide for in our coastal trading regulations is that after a time the ownership and controlling interests in the ship or ships for which licenses were required, shall be predominantly an Indian and we think that this qualification should be held to have been fulfilled if a ship conforms to the following conditions:—

1. That it is registered in India.
2. That it is owned and managed by an individual Indian or by a Joint Stock Company (public or private) with a majority of Indians on its Directorate and a majority of its shares held by Indians.
3. That the management of such Company is predominantly in the hands of Indians.

It is only when all ships carrying passengers and cargo from one Indian port to another will have been brought under the above conditions that we shall have achieved the Indianisation of the coastal trade of India.—Free Press.

"DISGRACE TO BRITISH PEOPLE"

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

REPRESSIVE LAWS CONDEMNED

India occupied a prominent place in the proceedings of the Labour Party Conference at Blackpool which concluded last Friday. The greater part of one afternoon was devoted to two resolutions dealing with the constitutional position and the political prisoners. Both resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. George Lansbury M.P., the new Chairman of the Labour Party, moved the following resolution on behalf of the Executive Committee:

"The Conference re-affirms the right of the Indian peoples to full self-government and self-determination, and, therefore, is of opinion that the policy of the British Government should be one of continuous cooperation with the Indian people, with the object of establishing India, at the earliest possible moment, and by her consent, as an equal partner with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The Conference declares that the Royal Commission to be appointed under the Government of India Act should be so constituted, and its methods of doing its work so arranged, that it will enjoy the confidence and co-operation of the Indian people."

DISGRACE TO BRITISH PEOPLE.
He said that despite the distances which divided India from Britain it was the duty of British workers to take an active interest in Indian problems. In the first place, the British Government was still largely responsible for the administration of Indian affairs, and the British workers, in accordance with their belief in democracy and self-determination must associate themselves vigorously with the Indian people in demanding self-government for India. The political enslavement of India was a humiliation to the Indian people and to the British workers. The British people would be disgraced so long as they accepted the injustice which was done to the Indian peoples.

The Royal Commission which was to report on a New Constitution for India must be of such nature that the Indian people could be expected to cooperate with it. They could not be expected to cooperate unless there was a strong representation of the Indian view.

Mr. Charles Robert Buxton (I.L.P.) supporting the resolution said that Labour should accept the full consequences of the principle of self-determination applied to India. They welcomed the frequently expressed view of representative Indians in favour of continued association with the British Commonwealth of Nations, but Labour should frankly recognise the right of India to full independence if it was demanded. The forthcoming Royal Commission ought to consist of Indians in at least half of its membership.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.
Mr. Fenner Brockway (I.L.P.) moved the following resolution:

"The Conference re-affirms its declaration that, with a view to a new atmosphere for friendly discussion of the constitutional status of India, all repressive measures and repressive legislation should be withdrawn; it recognises that some steps have already been taken in the release of political prisoners, especially in Bengal, and that the results have admittedly justified action; the Conference, however, urges the Government to use its authority in favour of the immediate release or trial of all those persons now in prison, or detained without trial, who were convicted by Martial Law or Special Tribunals."

He said that in January last, Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member in the Indian Government, had stated that there were 961 political prisoners in Indian jails. His definition of "political prisoner" was narrow, and it was safe to assert that there were now considerably more than 1000 political prisoners in India. He cited three examples of political prisoners. During the war in the Punjab, special tribunals tried political prisoners in batches of 80 and 100. Among those sentenced to death were boys of 21, 18, and 15. Among these imprisoned for life were 11 boys under 30 years of age including two under 15. Forty of these prisoners were still in jail. It was monstrous that twelve years after the war, they should still be denied liberty. Mr. Brockway also made a special appeal for Indians in Europe who were exiled for wartime activities.

The second class of political prisoners were those arrested at the time of the Amritsar Massacre when martial law was declared. Eighty Indians sentenced at this time were in jail after 8 years.

The third class were prisoners arrested and imprisoned under the Bengal Ordinance without charge or trial. For those the Labour Party had a special responsibility as the Ordinance was promulgated during the period of Labour in Office. Thirty of these prisoners had recently been released, without any bad results, but forty remained in prison.

UNSYMPATHETIC CONSERVATIVES.
It was of little use to appeal to the Conservative Government on the grounds of justice or humanity. They had shown

in their treatment of the British workers that they had neither. And they were not likely to reveal those qualities in the case of Indians thousands of miles away. But they might appeal on the ground of expediency. It was impossible for the small White minority permanently to keep 300 million Indians in subjection, and if a New Constitution was to be acceptable to India a new psychology must be created in India. No single Act could help to secure that more effectively than the repeal of all repressive laws and the release of all political prisoners.

To the Labour Party, however, they appealed on the grounds of humanity and justice as well as of expediency. They would look to the next Labour Government to make one of its first acts the withdrawal of all repressive legislation and the opening of the prison doors.

The Labour Party was instructed by the Blackpool Conference to prepare a programme for the next election, and it is hoped that the demands in these resolutions will occupy a prominent place in it. It is interesting to note that Mr. Fenner Brockway will be visiting India in December and that the National Council of the I.L.P. has asked him to act as fraternal delegate to the Indian National Congress and similar bodies.

THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

GENEROUS DONATIONS FROM HYDERABAD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—On my return from Hyderabad, may I seek the hospitality of your columns to thank the citizens of Hyderabad for their kind and generous response to my appeal for financial assistance to the Benares Hindu University? The following sums have been subscribed:

	Rs.
Raja Dharmarajagiri	50,000
Mr. Vaman R. Naik	5,000
Raja Birangiri	2,500
Raja Birangiri	2,500
Raj Sahib Ramdavalji	2,500
Rani Lakshmi Bai of Chancholi	2,500
Dewan Bahadur A. Iyengar	1,500
Mr. Krishnaji Naik	1,500
Pandit Keshava Rao	1,500
Mr. Narsa Godwa	1,000
Mr. P. V. Joshi, Vakil	750
Mr. Ambadas Rao	500
Mr. Bishweshwar Nath	500
Mr. P. V. Reddi	500
Dr. Sheoraj	200
Mr. R. S. Naik	200
Mr. R. V. Anni	200
Messrs. Gumanam Haridas	125
Mr. K. Ramrao Jagirdhar	100
Mr. Menik Rao Vittal	100
Mr. C. V. Padma Rao	25
(First instalment)	
Total	73,701

A sum of more than rupees twenty thousand has already been put into my hands and the balance is to follow in a short time. Of the numerous people who have helped me in this work, special mention must be made of Mr. V. R. Naik, the well-known Jagirdar and Hindu leader and Dewan Bahadur S. Aravamudan Iyengar, Vakil, who will be glad to receive any further donations for the University from the citizens of Hyderabad. Some donations are expected and will be announced as they are made. Mahanath Krishna Prasad has kindly promised to send a contribution, so also some leading merchants of the city and Secunderabad, like Messrs. (Goudmal) Borsalal, Lakshmi Narayan, Sridhar Chetti, Venkatesh Krishna Rao, and others. I have received from Benares with very pleasant recollections of my stay and with feelings of deep thankfulness on behalf of the University and myself to the citizens of Hyderabad.

P. SESHADRI,
Head of the Department of English & Member, University Council,
Benares Hindu University.
Benares, Oct. 29.

REDUCTION OF SENTENCE ON KHARAG BADHUR.

RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.
The rumour that the Government have reduced the sentence passed on Kharag Bahadur Singh to one of two years is authoritatively contradicted. It is understood that what has been decided is, that when Kharag Bahadur Singh has undergone imprisonment for a period of not less than two years, the Government will consider the question of reviewing the sentence. It will be remembered that the High Court had a few months back sentenced Kharag Bahadur Singh to eight years' imprisonment for causing grievous hurt to Hiralal Agarwal, a Marwari merchant.—A.P.

IRAQ PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES

A VERY SHORT TERM

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Baghdad.—The Parliament was reopened this morning by the Regent in the absence of King Faisal who is in London. Immediately after the brief speech from the throne, elections of the Presidents of Chambers, Senators and Deputies were proceeded with. The Royal order was read postponing the sittings of Parliament for six weeks by which time it was believed the results of Anglo-Iraq Treaty negotiations in London would be known.—Reuter.

INFANT MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

INCREASE IN 1926

CORPORATION'S ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The following are extracts from the Annual Administration Report of the Bombay Municipality for the year 1926-27:

This year's income showed an increase of Rs. 16,04,338 over that of the previous year, and the expenditure an increase of Rs. 10,75,020. The net result of the transactions for the year disclosed a surplus as follows:—

Revenue Rs. 3,21,35,697.
Expenditure Rs. 3,01,62,656.
Surplus Rs. 19,73,041.
The net surplus in 1925-26 was Rs. 14,43,723.

The incidence of taxation per head increased from Rs. 21-14-4 to Rs. 22-4-6 for the year on the basis of the estimated annual increase of 19,046.9 in the population of the City over the Census figure of 1921.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,01,62,656 showing an increase of Rs. 10,75,020 as compared with the previous year.

The expenditure on Capital works during the year amounted to Rs. 1,12,89,827. During the year under report Rs. 70,00,000 were taken up by the Corporation from Government out of the loan of Rs. 150 lakhs (1925-26).

Reduction of the debt during the year amounted to Rs. 46,02,192.

The loan liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year stood at Rs. 18,40,63,525. The total Sinking Fund investments made upto 31st March 1927 totalled Rs. 2,94,90,675.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The general conditions as regards the prices of building materials were more favourable than in the preceding year. The market at Chawpatty and the market and primary school on the reclaimed site of Gilder Tank have been completed. The following are among the important works completed during the year:—

- (1) Quarters for the staff at Love Grove.
- (2) Chawls at Arthur Road and Cochin Street.
- (3) Stables, chawls and offices at Agripada.
- (4) A semi-permanent chawl at the Maratha Hospital.

Health Camps consisting of 75 rooms were erected during the year in connection with Plague cases, in addition to the existing Health Camps comprising 147 rooms.

WATER WORKS.

During the year 1926-27 the whole of the water supply to the City was drawn from the Tansa Lake except during 12 days of April when 4-1/2 million gallons per day were also brought from Tuli Lake. No water was drawn from Vihar or Powai Lakes during the year.

The total quantity of water received during the year from all sources amounted to 24,347 million gallons or an average of 66.70 million gallons per day against 20,781 and 57 million gallons in 1925-26. The average daily supply per head for all purposes was 50 gallons against 43.51 gallons during the preceding year. The improvement in supply was greatly appreciated and complaints of shortage have been conspicuously few.

Analyses of water from Tansa, Vihar and Tuli Lakes were made fortnightly, with satisfactory results as regards Tansa and Tuli Lakes. There was a marked increase of albuminoid and Free Ammonia in the water at Vihar Lake after it began to overflow.

The year under report saw the completion, with the exception of about 200 ft. of the 57 in. pipe line in Bombay upto Nana's chowk, at which point it will be connected to the existing system, and with it the practical completion of the whole work as designed. The benefit of the increased supply has been felt since September 1925 but the full supply of 90 million gallons a day will be available as soon as the pipes in Bombay have been cleaned and taken into use.

The total spent on the Tansa Completion Works upto 31st March 1927 amounted to Rs. 5,03,14,420 approximately.

Ten Public Gardens were maintained during the year. The number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens was 21,05,806 against 18,88,243 in the previous year. 122 band performances were given against 140 in 1925-26. 18 performances of Indian music were given and 18 wireless concerts.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

In accordance with the method of calculation approved by Government, the estimated population in the middle of the year 1926 was 12,79,061. The birth rates and death rates have been calculated on this figure.

The number of live births during the year was 21,068 against 20,268 in 1925. The birth rate per 1,000 persons was 16.5 against 16.10 in the preceding year.

The total deaths during the year numbered 31,991 being 23 more than in 1925. The death rate per 1,000 persons was 25 against 25.4 in 1925 and with the exception of the year 1915 (24.2) was the lowest on record since 1874.

The total mortality from Plague, Cholera and Small-Pox was 56, 5 and 480 against 174, 12 and 570 respectively during the preceding year. The deaths from Plague

and Cholera were the lowest since 1896 and 1848 respectively. The number of deaths from Tuberculosis was 1,755 being 103 less than the decennial average.

The mortality among infants was 8,200 as against 1,212 in 1925. The rate of Infant Mortality per 1,000 births was 389 as compared with 356 in the preceding year.

The usual measures for the reduction of Infant Mortality were taken during the year. Municipal nurses daily visited the localities and chawls inhabited by the poor and gave advice as to the ease and up-bringing of infants and did much useful work in diffusing elementary knowledge of the principles of Health and Hygiene among ignorant people. 10 nurses were employed in 1926. During the year they paid 43,906 visits to houses and chawls against 45,452 in the preceding year. The number of cases admitted to the three maternity homes was 1,798 against 1,676 in 1925 and the number of cases confined was 1,633 against 1,535. Pure milk was distributed free or at a nominal price for the benefit of children born in the homes or under the supervision of Municipal nurses. The work done by the Infant Welfare Society has increased considerably.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Hospital is now practically fully equipped. There are 267 beds as against 125 at the commencement of the year. 4,378 in patients and 26,627 outpatients were treated during the year against 274 and 1,311 during the period the hospital was open in 1925-26. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Hospital was Rs. 3,41,000.

The Nowrojee Wadia Maternity Hospital was opened during the year and the admission of maternity cases at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital was stopped from 1st March 1927, thereby releasing 24 beds.

ALL-INDIA POST MEN'S CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY IN JANUARY NEXT

As the All-India Postmen's Conference is to be held in Bombay about the beginning of January next, a special meeting of the postmen in Bombay and their sympathisers was held on Wednesday 26th October 1927 under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union at the Servants of India Hall to consider the steps to be taken in that connection. Mr. N. M. Joshi presided.

A Reception Committee was formed of the members present on the occasion with powers to co-opt new members. This fee for membership was fixed at Re. 1 for postmen and at Rs. 5 and above for sympathisers, while for the lower grade staff such as packers the fee was fixed at as. 8. Mr. M. R. Jayakar was unanimously elected President of the Reception Committee.

Messrs. S. G. Karty, K. S. Parulkar, K. K. Upadhye and R. R. Bakale were appointed Secretaries, and Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Bele and Purshottamas Vice-Presidents with Mr. Bahadurji as Treasurer and Gharida Davar and Co. as Auditors.

A NOWAPADA GRIEVANCE.

CONFERENCE WITH AUTHORITIES

At the instance of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, M.L.A., a meeting of Muslim residents of the Nowapada village situated near Bandra station and other residents off Bandra was held on Wednesday to meet Mr. R. D. Bell, Commissioner Suburban Division, Mr. Collins, Deputy Agent B.B. and C.I. Railway and the Collector Mr. Bharucha. The Conference was held in connection with the dispute of their lines near Bandra station owing to their electrification scheme. Mr. Fazal on behalf of the people pointed out the great difficulties the Nowapada residents were undergoing in connection with the carrying of their dead bodies and their daily prayers. After a long and interesting discussion it was decided that the residents would be fully satisfied if the B.B. and C.I. Railway authorities would take over the whole village and pay them reasonable compensation. The matter was then deferred and the Collector was requested to submit estimates and to submit proposals for land for those who will be displaced by this acquisition.

After a hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Fazal to all the gentlemen present, the meeting dispersed. Seth Chhotani and Mr. Joseph Baptista were also present and took part in the deliberations.

This people of Bandra seem to be entirely satisfied with this decision and it is a matter of great satisfaction that a long standing dispute of this nature should have come to a satisfactory end and to this effort thanks are due to Mr. Fazal for arranging this meeting and enabling the officers to see for themselves the difficulties of the residents and also for giving an opportunity to the residents to speak in person to the authorities concerned.

Moolla Oil Company Limited, announce that their well number nineteen struck oil on Tuesday.

RANGOON, Nov. 2.
Messrs. Moolla Oil Co. inform their well number nineteen struck oil yesterday. Price Press.

MURDER OF ARYA LEADERS

ALLEGED SECRET ORGANISATION BEHIND IT.

ARYAN LEAGUE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

DELHI, Nov. 2.
On the eve of the commencement of the Session of the Aryan Congress, Sri Narayan Swami President, All-India Aryan League has issued an important statement to the Press. Arya Samaj, he declares, is in the grip of a crisis. Its foremost leaders, its most revered saints and its intrepid workers are being murdered in cold blood. This campaign of murderous assaults and assassinations to all intents and purposes is being planned and executed by a secret organization of bigoted zealots who are bringing a disgrace on the fair name of their religion. He asserts that the organization has its ramifications all over the country. The statement proceeds: "A few short sighted officials false to their solemn pledges of religious neutrality, acting on the unrighteous principle of 'divide-et-empere' are interfering with the exercise of its legitimate rights. At this juncture of time, the All-India Aryan League thought it fit to convene an All-India Aryan Congress with a view to discuss suitable measures for safeguarding the vital interest of Vedic Church, protection of lives of Arya workers and last but by no means least the organisation of Hindus for the life and death struggle forced upon them by unscrupulous aggression and savage rowdism."

Concluding Sri Narayan Swami says, the toll of martyrdom has to be paid and it will be paid with resolute hearts and unswerving faith and he calls upon all Arya Samajists to participate in the deliberations of Congress.—A. P.

BUSINESS AND SENTIMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I had hoped that with the withdrawing of the motion in the Indian Merchants' Chamber, against Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the controversy over his voting in the Improvement Trust Committee would end. The interview Sir Manmohandas Ramji gave to your "representative" the other day bolsters this hope. Let me at the outset say that it was only due to the tactful move of Sir Purshottamas Thakurdas, the persuasion of Mr. Lalji Naranji, two ex-chairman of the Chamber and the expression of regret of Mr. Billimoria that saved the situation which otherwise would have more explicitly shown how the general body of the business men viewed this question viz., whether business and sentiments or politics go together or not.

Sir Manmohandas is aware that our economic slavery and poverty have been brought about with the aid of foreign political power in India. No one, much less he believes that the recent excise duty was imposed on Indian made cloth solely on considerations of pure business or internal revenue.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber everyday tackles many an important question which have a direct bearing with politics or have political colour and even such questions where the main consideration is of Indian sentiments.

The speeches of the Chamber's Chairmen, in and outside the Chamber, have not, to my knowledge, separated business from politics or sentiments as it is in two water tight compartments. If anybody seriously attempted to do this, he would take the breadth out of the entire present day persistent agitation carried on by the Chamber.

A shrewd accountant, and a businessman of long standing like Mr. Billimoria is supposed to know the trend of public opinion. No representative needs to be taught that the self-respect of his mother country is to be upheld at all times and at all places, assuming even that the Chamber did not give a mandate (and it may a time does not do so by passing such resolutions or by communicating its wishes in writing), it did not also give a mandate to allow its fair name to be spoiled by bargaining the self-respect of India for a doubtful business gain. On broad issues it is assumed that Indians as a body know their duty and it is merely begging the question to say that he had no mandate from the Chamber and he could, therefore, vote as he chose to.

I doubt very much if Sir Manmohandas could support a proposal for sh. 1/6. D exchange ratio as a "representative" of the Chamber." Could he have cast his vote in favour of it in the Assembly in his "representative character?" Assume also that no clear cut mandate might have been given by the Chamber but knowing generally its opinion and its persistent agitation for 16 D ratio, would Sir Manmohandas have openly voted for sh. 1/6 D? I do not think so, as long as he is a "representative of the Chamber."

In our opinion Mr. Billimoria's "A" not correctly reflect Indian Merchants' Chamber's opinion and, hence, for its self-respect and honour, we had to painfully bring it to your notice. I may once more repeat that there were not any personal considerations nor had we the slightest intention to rip down Mr. Billimoria or carry on a campaign of calumny against him as he seems to believe.

I have and take it that the controversy will not be further prolonged. Yours, etc., DHIRAJLAL CHHAGANLAL, Birgaum, Oct. 28.



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NEW HOSPITAL IN BHOPAL

RULER'S SOLICITUDE FOR HIS SUBJECTS

(From Correspondent.)
BHOPAL, Nov. 1.

The simple, yet imposing, ceremony of
opening the new Prince of Wales Hospital
in a grand building of red stone carefully
designed and executed by the P. W. D. of
the State at a cost of rupees four lakhs
was performed by His Highness the Nawab
on Monday afternoon before a large gathering
of State officials and representatives
of the public and several distinguished
visitors.

His Highness the ruler and the Nawab
Begum mother arrived at the hospital
punctually at 3-30 p.m. and took their
seats on the throne under the shaniana specially
erected for the occasion.

Dr. Saiduzzafar Khan, Minister in charge
of the Department of Public Health, in
welcoming their Highnesses referred to the
growing popularity of modern system of
medicine and the new discoveries this
science has made during the last forty
years.

Dr. Sorabji, State Surgeon, then read a
brief report of the hospital and expressed
his extreme gratitude to Her Highness
the Begum mother and His Highness the
ruler for having always bestowed the most
sympathetic and gracious consideration to
all of his schemes for medical relief which
have found their consummation in this
new hospital with an up-to-date operating
theatre, patients' wards, X-ray plant with
complete electro-therapeutic apparatus
and a bacteriological laboratory. The
State Surgeon felt sure that with the
addition in future of the departments of
dentistry, the eyes, ear and nose and throat
hospital would be complete in all its
branches and come to be regarded as one
of the most up-to-date and perfectly
appointed centres of medical relief in the
country.

HIS HIGHNESS' REPLY.

His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur
in reply said that as accepted with genuine
pleasure the invitation to open the new
hospital as he regarded its construction
and equipment as a milestone on the road
of progressive reform in the administration
of his State. After paying a tribute to
his revered mother's philanthropic and
beneficent activities for the good of the
State, His Highness said he felt especially
interested in the ceremony as it was not
only the inauguration of an improved
agency for relief of sickness and suffering,
but also a fulfilment of Her Highness'
wishes which he always regarded as a
sacred religious duty. Referring to the
early history of the hospital and its inadequacy
to meet the growing demand of its
service and the rapid progress of medical
science due to modern research, it was
found, said His Highness, absolutely necessary
not only to extend the building, but
also to modernise its equipment and to get
an efficient staff of experts for all the
various departments of technical work.

His Highness looked forward to the day
when the new hospital as the nucleus of a
general scheme of separate and efficient
arrangement for the treatment of tuberculosis
and other complaints requiring special
appliances and facilities will have merited
the reputation of being one of the best
equipped institutions of its kind. With all its
financial limitations His Highness' Government
has foreseen the need for securing a fully-trained
body of specialists for supervising and running
the different highly developed branches of
medical science. His Highness hoped that
the medical services of the local and Imperial
Government, no less than those of the
bigger Indian States, would gladly co-
operate on the basis of mutual help by
making readily available to each other the
requisite expert advice.

His Highness reminded the charitably-
disposed and well-to-do citizens that there
was no cause more deserving of their aid
than that of the relief for the sick and
ailing. In spite of the liberal and un-
grudging expenditure incurred by the
State, it was also the duty of all those
who were in a position to spare not to
overlook the needs of those institutions
of undoubted utility and in this connection
commended the example set by the officers
and staff of the Law and Justice Department
in setting apart a fund subscribed by
them to commemorate his accession for

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founding the cottage ward for paying
patients in the hospital.

With reference to the various allied
schemes in connection with medical relief
in general, His Highness mentioned the
question of filtered water-supply for the
City of Bhopal, medical relief in outlying
areas, prevention of malaria, etc., and a
scheme for the modernisation of Unani
treatment which has the advantage of
cheapness owing to the use of indigenous
drugs, and which still enjoys the confidence
of a large section of the people.

A SURPRISE.

With regard to the ceremony of in-
auguration, His Highness gave an unex-
pected but most popular surprise when he
concluded his speech thus: "I think it is
needless for me to repeat that this hospital
which is shortly going to be opened is en-
tirely the outcome of Her Highness my
mother's tender solicitude for the people
of Bhopal, and I am confident that you
will all join me in the wish instead of be-
ing opened by me as arranged, it should
be opened by her and receive her blessings
as it starts on its mission of public good.
Relying, therefore, on your agreement with
me I approach Her Highness with a re-
quest that she should be gracious enough
to open this hospital with her own hands
and I am sure she will accord a favourable
response to our wishes by the performance
of this function."

These proposals of His Highness elicited
the warm applause of all present and
Her Highness the Begum mother accom-
panied by His Highness then proceeded to
open the silver lock of the building. Their
Highnesses then went round the whole
building and inspected each and every
room and its equipment. Afterwards the
visitors were shown round the hospital by
the courtesy of the members of the staff
and it was a pleasant sight to see the
beautiful fittings and apartments of the
hospital, smart and tidy appearance of the
menial staff, clean and healthy surround-
ings of the whole place. At the conclusion
of the ceremony, their Highnesses and
all the guests attended an "At Home"
given by the Member of the Public Health
and Education.

TO DEMONSTRATE BROTHERLY HOOD IN PRACTICE

SCOUT JAMBOREE IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

The Secretary All-India Scouts Jam-
boree, writes:

Further details regarding the Great
Scout Jamboree to be held in Bombay
beginning on December 11, show that the
total number of scouts will not be
less than 7,000. Contingents from places
so far removed as Kashmir in the north
and Ceylon in the South are coming.
The several Indian States contributing
no less than 1,000 scouts. The home-
arrangements are all that could be desired
in a city like Bombay. The 41 chaivels, each consisting
of 80 rooms measuring 16 by 40, have
been conveniently laid out. Each cor-
ridor of each floor has three electric
lights, and thus each chaivel will have
12 electric lights. The rooms will be
lighter by the scouts themselves.

A space measuring approximately 400
feet by 150 feet is set apart as a
vegetarian dining hall, while a suitable
area is set apart for non-vegetarians.
The entire vegetarian cooking is in
charge of a well-known Bombay caterer,
under the supervision of an influential
Catering Committee, while the non-vegetarian
section is in charge of the Army
School of Cookery for India.

A central area for Camp Fire is marked
off and seating arrangements are being
made. The entire set of blocks has
been divided into six sections each section
to be under a sectional command
and distinguished by special colours, the
colours chosen being blue red, brown
green, purple and yellow. The colours
will be marked off by flags during day
and coloured lights by night.
The boys are to arrive on the 10th
morning and they will be taken to
their quarters by scouts set apart for
the purpose.

The fundamental idea of the Jamboree is
that it should enable the scouts from
all parts of India to feel that they
really belong to one happy family devoted
to service first and last to the
happiness and the advancement of the
humanity and the attainment of the
highest service to others by service rendered.
The Jamboree is to demonstrate
brotherhood in practice.—A.P.

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VIMTO is prepared from rare and delicious
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VIMTO keeps you fit.

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Agonising
PILES!**

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haemorrhage, reducing swelling and allaying inflammation.
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remedy proved successful in thousands of cases.

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Sheffield, England, says—
"Traveling about in all weathers
started my piles. They gradually
got worse until life was a misery.
Night after night I was in agony
with the itching shooting pains.
Many a time I couldn't bear to sit
down."

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relief and I kept struggling along as
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Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

HIS ONLY LOVE.

(A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver.)

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

CHAPTER XX.

STELLA RESCUES RITA.

Himmat Singh, the hero of this story, was an adventurous young lad who in one of his feats of enterprise left the village of his birth for a town near by. The boy attracted the notice of missionaries who took a fancy for him and gave him education. Himmat, by his exertions aided by intelligence, won a State scholarship for prosecuting further studies in England. Himmat returned to India as a young barrister, contracted a marriage with Rita which left him to repent in leisure for the marriage he had entered into in haste. Rita was a worthless,

pleasure seeking girl. In her tour in Europe she takes a fancy for a Mahomedan businessman, Mr. Jaffar and ultimately enters into a Muta marriage with him and informs Himmat Singh of the marriage. Stella who was invited by Rita on an excursion wins the favour of old Jaffar and marries him after the Muta period of Rita is over. Reverses of fortune account for the crash of Jaffar's business and Stella transfers her affections to Imam, nephew of Jaffar. She also makes room for Rita as her co-wife. Tomlin is an old friend of Rita.

As Rita said goodbye to Mrs. Parker, the landlady lost no time in gauging what was passing through Rita's mind. She ran to the telephone and informed Stella that Rita was looking queer and she was afraid not herself in her mind. The last adieu she had written to Stella did the rest to complete her message. Stella lost no time in ordering her car and drove straight to Rita's. But Rita who had seen her driving broke into a side line. Stella passed her and arriving at Mrs. Parker's apartments, rang for the old lady who informed her that Rita had just left and could not have gone a couple of furlongs, if Stella returned in the car. Rita had resumed her road. Stella stopped her car, got down, kissed Rita and forced her into her car and brought her home. She had always been keenly responsive to kindness in every form. She had not forgotten the twenty-five pounds which Rita had wired her when she was at sea. Rita was now prostrate and Stella's warm heart throbbed in sympathy for her misfortune. She begged of her to accept her, to take rest till she was able to chalk out her future. Rita was still too proud to accept hospitality in the name of one whose offer she had refused. But the change of environment weakened her will and she calmly yielded to the pressure of Stella's imperceptible persuasion brought to bear upon her.

Imam was absent at Paris and would not return for several weeks. The one thing she did not wish to meet was Imam. She would stay on till Imam returned. It was too early to peer into the future. Stella was naturally a gallant, happy-hearted girl. She was out to enjoy life and she infected Rita with her own cheery disposition.

The two old friends became soon inseparable twins. But Imam arrived one night quite unexpectedly and found Rita in his spare room.

Stella told Imam of Rita's desperate resolve which she had succeeded in combatting. She asked Imam to be kind to her. The advice was unnecessary as Imam had always a soft corner in his heart for the woman whom he had once loved and whom he loved still. He had a quiet chat with Rita in which the two cleared up their mutual misunderstandings and put Rita in her case. It was decided that Imam would take Rita to Paris for a change. Stella was to accompany her, but she asked weighty excuses and let Rita and Imam and Rita were together. They stayed for six months. When they returned to London, where Stella and Rita and congratulated. Stella looks "made in Paris." She had had now once assured position, and it was long to obtain a place in the world. He told Stella of his name of altruism. He had always regarded marriage as a mechanical union in which two souls equally profited. If there was a disturbance of the equilibrium there was a squabble and a greater disturbance led to divorce. He could, however, conceive the extraordinary situation that might arise if he conceded to Stella the position she was assigning to him. "Yes," he said to himself, "if it be so, what should I do if Stella wanted also to marry another man? Should I say to

OUR SERIAL STORY.

her 'go ahead'. I share the pleasure of your second marriage?"

He put it to her. Imam: "Stella darling, an idea occurs to me that if you feel pleasure in my happiness should I not feel equal pleasure in yours?"

Stella: "Imam, you have forgotten the lesson that you had just learnt. Have I not impressed you with the nothingness of 'I' and 'you' in the merger that our love has achieved?"

Imam: "But, Stella, I remain unconvinced. How can I think without thinking in the plain language of concrete facts?"

Stella: "But where are the facts, Imam, but in cobwebs of your own brain? When I do propose a second marriage it will be time for you to set me an exercise. That idea will never occur to me because my ego is yours and you will no more think of marrying another woman than I will. It would rout my sense of oneness with you."

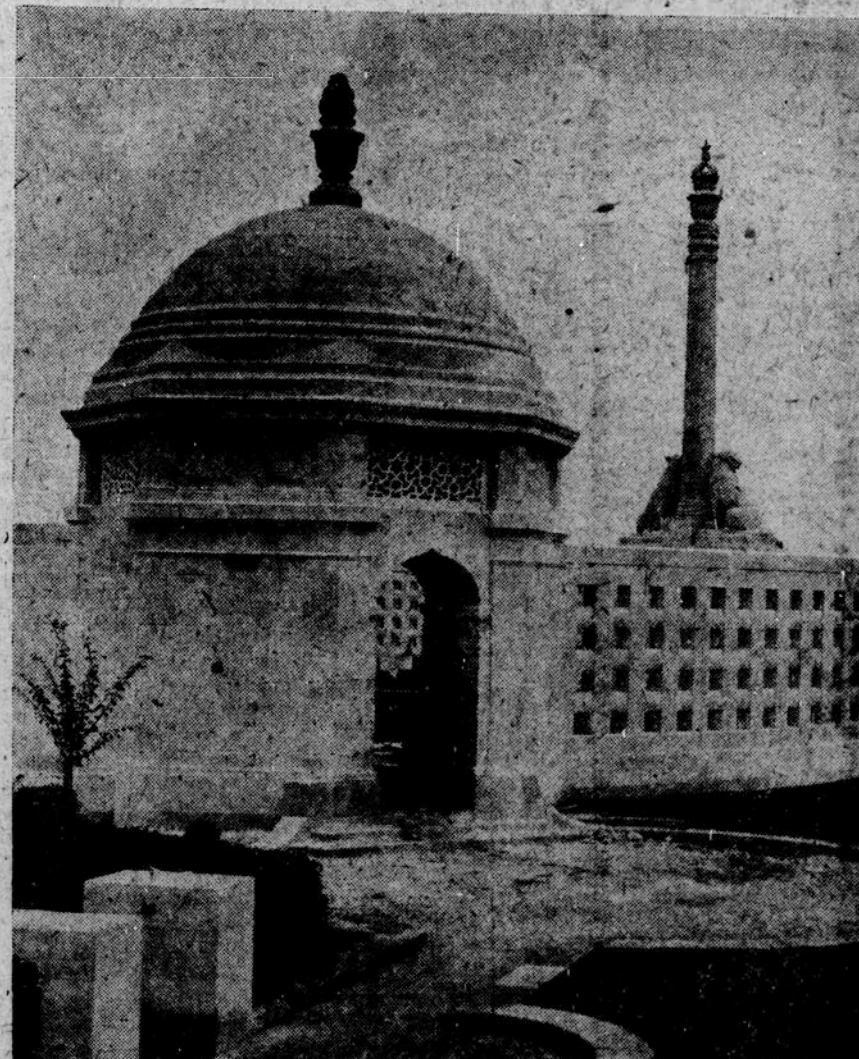
Imam was quite sure that there was something wrong in Stella's ratiocination, though he could not spot it. He, however, felt that there was a flaw in Stella's reasoning. He was nevertheless content to change the conversation.

He reflected within himself that Stella might be playing a part. He wanted to marry Rita. She was now so nice to him. He would make a year's 'Muta' with her. He did.

But the moment Rita was wedded she became her old Rita again. Her dominating passion to lord it over Stella returned. She thought that if Imam loved her, he had no business to love Stella and that if he could eject her from her home she would have Imam all to herself. There was then a chance of perpetuating her temporary marriage.

She told Imam all Stella's past, laying thick the colour upon the dark patches of her life. Imam began to feel that Stella was after all a foreigner and was playing a game. He began to be frigid towards her. His demeanour towards her underwent a sudden change. Rita was now all in all to him. But Stella showed no sign of retaliation. She was more amused than amazed at her husband's vagaries. She loved Imam the more as Imam's love towards her diminished. She began to treat Imam as a naughty child who had only to be humoured to make him good. It piled and added fuel on Rita's jealousy. Stella used to hold her periodical receptions at which Imam's friends were sumptuously entertained. Rita began to pass hints to Imam that Stella had a motive in securing a concourse of nobodies. She was accused of being an accomplished coquette and her imagined flirtations were held up to Imam's ridicule. Imam was an unsophisticated rustic who had risen by the power of his specialised business capacity. In his own field he was invincible, but in other fields he was a child. And he was no match to Rita's machinations. Scandal had been the salt of Rita's life. She could not endure it without its daily consumption.

Fortunately for both, Imam took decision which could only be described as a resulting force of the opposing pressure to which he was unconsciously but incessantly subjected. He had tasted the delights of unlettered polygamy, but he was not fasting the first fruit of cultured conception.



G. S. A.

A portion of the memorial at Naree Chapple to the Indians missing in War which was unveiled in mail week.

A KINGDOM FOR WOMAN.

BUDDING OF ROMANCE WHICH SHOOK A THRONE

PRINCE CAROL'S LOVE DRAMA.

MADAME LUPESCU UNFOLDS STORY OF ABSORBING INTEREST

Is a woman's love worth a kingdom? Prince Carol of Rumania has bartered a throne for a woman's heart. Madame Lupescu, the woman who has been the central figure in the greatest royal romance of all time reveals in the "Sunday News" the absorbing and dramatic story of love passion that shook a throne and drove a prison into exile.

In most cases of true love in false circumstances it is the woman who pays. I, Helene Lupescu, am regarded by the world as a common courtesan, an unscrupulous, selfish siren, for whose cheap caresses a Prince of the Royal blood has renounced a throne.

For the sake of this man—Carol of Rumania—as well as for my own heart's justification, I shall write the truth about it.

The outstanding facts are that Carol, born Crown Prince of Rumania—a country pulled together, solidified and civilised by his grand-uncle, Carol I, and his father, Ferdinand I, who recently died—is living in exile with me in a villa at Neuilly, just outside the walls of Paris.

I am called "that red-haired Jewess, Magda Lupescu," and our home is "a mysterious villa of illicit love," in which we are "plotting dire things against Rumania."

Now let me try to set this right. Carol signed a renunciation of his throne in January 1926.

This was not, as the world supposes, a cold blooded cowardly desertion of his responsibilities as Crown Prince and heir to the throne of a country which looked to him as its future hope. It was done under the most contemptible circumstances of falsification and intrigue by his enemies.

For years this intrigue had been going on. Ever since Carol's morganatic marriage to Zizi Lambriou during the war—a youthful plunge into romance which turned into marriage because Carol was too decent and chivalrous to do otherwise—he had been threatened and coerced, harassed and placed in a position unbearable to a man of his strong-willed, impulsive and forthright character.

For Carol is all that. He is brusque and often tactless. He is lacking in ready words and shy of self-expression. He resorts to action invariably rather than argue or try to ingratiate himself.

I know what I am speaking about, for the friendship between Prince Carol and myself is of long standing, and I know him better than anyone else—yes, perhaps even better than his own mother, Queen Marie. No one can deceive me regarding Carol.

"SUCH BEAUTIFUL HAIR." We first met in childhood in Rumania. That was long ago, for I am now 28 and Carol is 34. I was born in Bucharest, my father Rumanian, my mother Russian. My father was a chemist. We are not Jews, although it has been said we are. I have some well-loved Jewish friends, and would be proud to say I was a Jewess if I were.

Prince Carol and I first met while I was visiting at the home of the administrator of one of the King's estates. One day my father took me to have tea with Queen Elisabeth, wife of King Carol I, who was known as "Carmen Sylva," the "poet Queen." She adored children. Her one little girl had died at the age of four and her heart was starved.

She was kind to me and sent for some encoignets. When they were brought, Prince Carol, who was standing near, grabbed the box and presented it to me. He was 15 and I was nine.

"I always wanted to know you," he said. "You have such beautiful hair."

This somewhat awkward, boyish speech was characteristic of my Prince. His heart is so kind, but he never knows quite how to express himself. Nevertheless I was pleased, for my long red hair was one of my vanities. It cost me many a wretched headache, and I was heartily thankful when the mode came in for short hair. I wear it bobbed now—but not the boylike shingle; rather long about my neck.

HIS ODD, BLUFF WAY.

I smiled at the young Prince, and he immediately commanded me to open the box of candy.

"Eat!" he said, in his odd, bluff way, holding the box toward me. I took one, but no sooner had I swallowed it than Carol bade me take another. I hesitated. He took one between his thumb and forefinger and held it to my lips.

"I don't want another now," I said.

"Yes—eat it," he persisted.

I was firm, but again he insisted.

"I want you to eat it," he said.

I did not understand, and was angry. Haughtily I stared at him, pushing the candy away from me, and nothing could induce me to take any more.

How often have we laughed at that chocolate episode since! I understood him so well now. But then I could not see beneath his bluff manner that all he wanted was to prolong pleasure of being near me by feeding me with chocolate one at a time. And he liked that method because it called for no talk on his part.

Poor boy! How I misjudged him! How many people misjudge him to this day. But not I. Further meetings with Carol taught me much, and, although there were months and years when we scarcely saw each other, there was friendship between us, and I always felt I understood him and saw beneath his outward bluntness a man of true heart and firm character.

MARRIED AT 16.

At 16 I married—a Rumanian military officer. We were happy for a short while, but soon realised our characters were too different and our tastes too opposed to

have a comfortable life together. But the war came, and personal problems were set aside.

My father immediately put himself and his work at the disposal of the Government. He went to the front and my mother went with him. I went, also, with my husband.

The four of us threw ourselves into patriotic service, my mother and I doing what we could to help our soldiers and the poor little children neglected and cast aside by the horrible events which followed. There were so many of them, the children of soldiers who were being killed off like flies.

It was during the war that Prince Carol married Zizi Lambriou. I was interested, of course, but at that time there was no thought of love between Carol and myself, so I took his marriage in the spirit of wishing him happiness.

AGREED UPON DIVORCE.

When the war ended I went to live with

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 3RD.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Jyotishharaj Jyotishharaj Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you are straight-forward. You believe in high thinking and plain-living, the latter not as a result of your strong conviction, but, because you cannot afford to live high, that is pompously or 'aristocratically'. You think yourself to be a modern Solomon, and sneer and jeer at others' shortcomings or natural defects, but these stupid senseless jokes recoil on you like a boomerang, and lead to disastrous results. The French King sneered at the corpulence of William the First, the Conqueror (who seems to have conquered Merrie England and perhaps a doubtful health) when old, and from this trifling cause a war arose. By your stupid senseless jokes you may wage war, rather war may of itself rage, in all your spheres of activities, domestic, social, political, or socio-politico-economic-trigonometric. Of course, you are satisfied with your married life—satisfied in a way, because you don't want any more of it. Sufficient unto the devil is the evil thereof, as one would say (not perhaps quite idiomatically, but really not tially). Procrastination prolongs your poverty, and when a golden opportunity (either of jingling silver or of flesh and blood) passes away, you curse your Karma and wish you had caught hold of the bald-headed Father Time by his beard (if any) or his pyjama when he was in front of you and cry like that lazy poet:—

"Time, you old gipsy man, Will you not stay, Put up your caravan Just for one day?" But the caravan is gone. It cannot like a jilted girl stay, not even for a second!

my perils, realising my husband and I were totally misused. Yet were we friends always, and still are. We agreed upon divorce, which is common in Rumania. I brought a suit, and was granted the decree.

I continued to stay with my people, but made trips to the West of Europe whenever possible. It was during one of these visits to friends in Paris that Prince Carol came to see me. This was in December 1925. Prince Carol was returning from the funeral of Queen Alexandra in London where he had represented his family.

Our actual meeting was at a reception in the home of an attaché of the Rumanian Legation.

"I would like," said my Prince, "to renew our old friendship of Rumanian days."

He looked so tired and wistful that I answered him from my heart, with no other thought than to befriend him:—

"Come to-morrow to my flat."

That is how a new feeling began to awake in me for the bluff, awkward little boy who had tried to make me eat chocolates against my will so long ago in Rumania.

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